HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1910.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XV NO 37— BOMBAY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 12 1927 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

AN INTENSELY THRILLING ROMANCE OF TWO MEN'S STRUGGLE FOR A GIRL'S AFFECTIONS

'THE FACE OF THE WORLD'

6 parts—An Irwin Willat Production, featuring the lovely adorable

BARBARA BEDFORD

See the burning of a Hospital by an infuriated maniac.

TO-NIGHT:— At 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

WEST-END TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK.

A Thrilling, Thundering, Thumping

WILLIAM FOX Picture with the most Amazing Stunts ever attempted on the Screen!

'THREE JUMPS AHEAD'

Featuring the popular Star **TOM MIX**

Supported by the well-known Screen Celebrities

FRANCIS FORD, JOSEPH GIRARD.

TO-NIGHT:— 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
12 Feb.	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK † ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‡ ..		7,952
30 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx:		20,847
7 May	RAWAL-PINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
,, to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
,, to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—

Messrs. NARROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,253
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS-CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
25th Feb.	ALIPORE ..	Straits & Japan
27th ,,	PERIM ..	Straits & Japan
1st March	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia
15th ,,	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
14th Feb.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
16th ,,	BANDRA ..	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
16th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
18th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Basreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,690.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net.
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD, AJMER, ALLAHABAD, BANGALORE, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, DACCA, DELHI, KARACHI, KUALA LUMPUR, LAHORE, LUCKNOW, MADRAS, MANDALAY, MANGALORE, NAGPUR, POONA, RANGOON, RAWALPINDI, TRIVANDRUM

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas. *Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED HANDS for Agency business in their own districts. Pay Rs. 25 and 50/ plus commission. Apply Box No. 1912 Advet. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R37

WANTED—ENERGETIC, AMBITIOUS PERSONS everywhere. Earn Rs. 10 daily. For guaranteed profitable, prospective scheme and free particulars, Apply: —BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
20

WANTED.—5 TICKET-COLLECTORS, 2 TIME-KEEPERS, 2 STORECLERKS for Railway. Apply with two annas stamps MANAGER, GRAND BUSINESS BUREAU, Delhi.
28140

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Opp: Petit Institute, Fort, to learn the twin art of Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting at specially reduced fees at any convenient hour from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. Individual Tuition. Success guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment Daily. Established 1914.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—SITUATION by an experienced first class Mill Engineer. Apply Box No. 1911 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 31

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA.—Lies within easy reach of Bombay and Poona; is first of its kind to completely cure 20 per cent. cases more than in the preceding year; is at once a treat to the eye and comfort, relief and hope to those that suffer. For particulars, admission forms, etc., please write to the Hon. Secretary, Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Karla, Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow, Bombay, No. 4.
28139

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

SHOPS and GODOWNS—Large and small for storage and Factories. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, Post Jacob Circle.
C 28110

TO BE LET—Double ROOMS, and SHOPS opp: Vile Parle Station. Also 1st floor of house No. 9-11 and Motor Garage at Bhaijivan Lane, Thakordwar, Bombay; inquire there P. J. JAI.
C R23

NEPEAN SEA ROAD, for high class Hindus only, two desirable flats of a bungalow, overlooking the sea, each with 4 bedrooms, Draw., Din., baths, garage, rent Rs. 200, 300. Also flats with 2 bedrooms, Draw., Din., baths, garage, rent Rs. 135, 165, 185, 220. Apply to S. R. PATEL, 37, Cuffe Parade, Tel. 23172.
C R40

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SFORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus, C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

PROFESSION.

DIVINE HELP :—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult :—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams :—' CALHOTEL"

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN : For particulars, Write to :—BHARATI HOUSE,, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
19

100 YEARS' CALENDAR Rs. five. Tannon, Banking, law, practice Rs. seven. Apply C. Himatlal Bombay No. 2.
R41

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No, 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED

(1) A PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS, pay Rs. 500-40-1000, efficiency bar at Rs. 800. The applicant must be a graduate of a European University.

(2) A READER in Mathematics, pay Rs. 300-30-600, efficiency bar at 500. Higher start may be given to candidate possessing special qualifications.

Apply immediately to

The REGISTRAR.
Muslim University, Aligarh.
28135

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER, KANARA

WILL be held at Kodibag near Karwar. 22nd February, 1927, and the following days.

Teak logs ..... 145 tons;
Sissum logs ..... 14 tons;
Matti logs ..... 200 tons.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. BELL.
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.
Via Karwar,
2nd February, 1927.
28113

ELECTRIFICATION OF HISSAR

THE Municipal Committee Hissar has resolved to electrify the town. Services of some electrical manufacturing company are needed for the purpose. Tenders to reach the undersigned by the middle of March either through post or by agents, latter to be preferred.

M. L. MITAL,
Secretary Mpl. Committee, Hissar.
28099

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS and on behalf of our clients. The Kalyanmal Mills, Limited, of Indore, registered in Indore, and having their Registered Office and carrying on business at Indore, notice is hereby given to the public that, without prejudice to our clients' claims against the parties concerned, by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the said Company, the so-called branch Office, which was kept up in Bombay by Mr. Ahmed Rahim and his son Mr. Cassamally Ahmed Rahim in the name of Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Co., and as on account of our clients, The Kalyanmal Mills, Limited, has been closed from the 17th of January 1927, AND NOTICE is hereby further given that the said Mr. Ahmed Rahim and Mr. Cassamally Ahmed Rahim have not nor has any other person in Bombay by themselves or himself any right, power or authority in the name or on behalf and on account of our clients, The Kalyanmal Mills, Ltd. or in the name of Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Co., the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, who have their office at Indore, to receive deposits, to take loans, to incur debts or to draw, endorse, negotiate, or accept any bill of exchange, Hundee or other negotiable instrument or security or to keep retain or employ any clerks or servants, and that any persons or person acting or dealing in disregard of or contrary to this notice will do so at their and his own risk and peril, and that neither our clients. The Kalyanmal Mills, Ltd., nor Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Co., the Secretaries Treasurers and Agents thereof so far as concerns persons other than the said Mr. Ahmed Rahim and Mr. Cassumally Ahmed Rahim will be or remain in any way responsible for or in respect of the same.

Dated the 11th day of February, 1927.

MALVI, MODY, RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for The Kalyanmal Mills, Limited, Indore.
28142

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a sale by Public Auction on Thursday, January, 1927 under instructions from Messrs. Hyderally Esmailji Kurwa, Sujaudain Esmailji Kurwa, Amiruddin Ismailji Kurwa, Abodeen Esmailji Gurwa, and Nooruddin Esmailji Kurwa, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the deceased Mortgagor Tajbhoy Thaverbhoy and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under Indentures of Mortgage and transfer of mortgage, dated 1st April, 1914, and 12th November, 1920, respectively, our client was the highest bidder and declared the purchaser of the property described below. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 25-27-31, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Abdul Rehman Street, otherwise called Rangari Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1452—1453, New No. 7206—7207, Old Survey Nos. 1052-1053, and New Survey No. 1987 and bounded, on the East by a Sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Abdul Rehman Street, on the North by the property now or late of Hossein Karim, on the South by the property now or late of Haji Hassan Yacoob and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 35 and Street No. 133-135.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1927.

(Sd.) DALLAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
28103

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

And

IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. GEO. GAHAGAN AND COMPANY, LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 of the Indian Companies Act, a Meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 28th day of February, 1927, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting a Statement of their Receipts and Payments and the particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1927.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.
28143

A-1 TAILORING AT MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA AND PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp : Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS :—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS :—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS :—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS :—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to :—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS :—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK :—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel No. 22227

BANKING.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE :
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES :

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	
Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE :
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
Mr. N. B. SAKLATWALLA, C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH :
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES :

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES : Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS :
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel : "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent : A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

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AMUSEMENTS.

A PAGE FROM INDIAN HISTORY

A Remarkable Golden Instance—Full of interesting incidents—A Story of Valour and of Pure Love—SEE TO-DAY

IDEAL PICTURES CORPORATION

PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT and During THIS WEEK

A GORGEOUS HISTORICAL PICTURE

"BY SHEER VALOUR"

Chief Characters :— **Miss DWARKI, Miss TARA, Miss KUMUDINI, Miss ASHA, Mr. VITHAL, Mr. GANGARAM, Mr. JANIBABU**

A Historical event during the time of great NAWAB SIRAJ-UD-DAULLA of Bengal—Mark the Beauty and Pure Love of a Woman's Soul.

TIME—Sat. Sun. 3—5—7—9—11 P.M. PLEASE COME EARLIER—

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHARNI ROAD.

Coming Shortly Krishna Production KESHAWKANT, B. A.

Next Picture **PASSION—A Photo-play** Sharda's Masterpiece.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

16 Pieces Fancy Chintz Gagras 0/6274 (762 yds.)

10 Bundles Artificial Silk Yarn (100 lbs.) 150 Drs. IV quality 0|3159.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 "Sunbeam" bicycle in good order.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver Appointed in Suit No. 1701 of 1926. (Babu Tansukhlal v/s Dhunnarayen).

1 "Maxwell" motor car landaulette body 15/20 H. P. H. cylinder.

By order of the concerned:—

1 "Thornycroft" motor lorry four tons in good running order.

By order of the Assessor and Collector (Municipality):—

1 Dog Cart.

By order of Gulamali Ebrahimji Oonwalla and on account and risk of Alimohomed Shaikh Hoosein Ali:—

1 "Oldsmobile" motor car 6 cylinder

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1446 of 1926.
MANEKLAL UJAMSHI.
Vs.
D. B. TARAPOREWALLA & Anr.

Under instructions from Mr. Maneklal Ujamshi the Receiver appointed under an order dated the 3rd August, 1926 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of the National Stores Supply Co., at the Barbhaya Moholla Nagdevi Cross Lane, the stock in trade herein such as Double and Single Gins from Platts, Valys, and other English manufacturers, Ginning parts, Leather and Hair Belkings Pulley Bushes, Toprell, Moving knife frame, Botton, Stud, Bush Cap, Nut, Boits, etc. and office furniture such as Godrej's safe with stand, Electric fan, Avery's scale, Tables, Chairs and other miscellaneous stores pertaining over wines and gins.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

THE NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

रणदुंदुभि

BY VEER WAMANRAO JOSHI.
will be consecutively run on
SATURDAY 12th Feb. at 3-30P.M.
SUNDAY 13th Feb. at 3 P. M.
BY
BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI

Booking open all week days at the Theatre between 8 to 11 A.M. and 5 to 8 P.M.

Manager, B. L. Pethe.

Real Art in Indian Picture
COME—SEE—and ADMIRE
MAHARASHTRA FILM Co's
NEW MYTHOLOGICAL PICTURE

MURLIWALA

The Celestial Flute Player.
Shri Krishna's Phase of Life.

Interesting from beginning to end.
Sat., Sun., Holiday Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
Daily—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAON.

MARBLES & TILES
PONZONO HEXEGONAL TILES.
Available in large quantities.
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

4, 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M.
4, 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M.
THE GREATEST HIT OF ALL TIME AND CLIMES—
A MARVEL OF THE AGE.
The Love story of a Bold Buccaneer—the adventure of a lifetime.
"THE BLACK PIRATE"
"THE BLACK PIRATE"
Featuring
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
HE IS OUT TO SMASH ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS.
See the marveleous nature color picture of love, romance and adventure in the days of the Spainsh Main.
ALL YE from 7 to 77 renew your youth and be a pirate bold!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Twice Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A DOUBLE ATTRACTION—PICTURES AND VARIETIES.
The Youthful Queen of Dancing
MISS MURA SHIPOFF
MISS MURA SHIPOFF
Acclaimed and recognised everywhere as
"La Petite Pavlova"
Aided by her
ART BALLET COMPANY
In an Exquisite Programme of selected Russian, classical, Interpretative and character dances.
In Conjunction with
A GRAND COMIC PROGRAMME INCULDING WORLD'S LEADING COMEDIANS.
You'll laugh your sides out!
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

2, 4-20, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
The Jolliest Comedy ever Screened
20,000 Leagues of Rib-tickling Fun!
BUSTER KEATON
IN
"THE NAVIGATOR"
DANGER!—You'll split your side!

EDWARD THEATRE.

3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.
THE DAUNTLESS & DAINTY SERIAL QUEEN OF STUNTS & THRILLS
PEARL WHITE
PEARL WHITE
IN
"THE WHITE MOLL"
"THE WHITE MOLL"
Gripping life story of the underworld with its crimes, bloodshed and murder and a woman's uphill fight against odds.

GAIETY THEATRE.

4-30, 6-30, 8-15, AND 10 P.M.
An intense human drama which pictures in sharp, stirring realism of the both sides of the life's ledger.
"A WOMAN OF PARIS"
"A WOMAN OF PARIS"
Featuring
EDNA PURVIANCE
EDNA PURVIANCE
Written and directed by CHARLIE CHAPLIN, GORGEOUS GOWNS, GLEAMING Jewels—strange Settings.

"VISIT THE SUPREME SHOW AND GET THE GREATEST RETURNS OF YOUR MONEY."

THE WORLD'S SUPREME SHOW

Karlekar's Grand Circus

TO-DAY at 9-30 P.M.
DADAR, NEAR NEW BRIDGE
MATINEES
SATURDAY and SUNDAY
at 4-30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

NORMA TALMADGE

in the wonderful part of

"The Lady"

From the play that held New York spell-bound for a big season. The kind of film you never can forget.
9 REELS.
A Powerful and Heart Stirring Drama.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PRECIOUS CINEMA,
LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK.
A SMASHING DRAMATIC FEATURE IN SEVEN REELS

'THE LAST HOUR'

Featuring AN ALL-STAR CAST, INCLUDING
MILTON SILLS, CARMEL MYERS, PAT O'MALLEY, JACK MOWER
Alec Francis, Charles Clary, Eric Mayne and Wilson Hammel.

"THE LAST HOUR"

A Fight—A Clever Escape [illegible] the police—a great Ball—an innocent man condemned [illegible]th. Yet—see

"THE LAST HOUR"

TO-NIGHT:—3-30; 5-[illegible]; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD)
PRESENTS TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK
Something New--Something Marvellous in the Motion Picture.

THE
"JEWELLED ARROW"

A Masterpiece Production of **IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY**
Featuring
The Lovely Miss **INDIRA** and Miss **ZEBUNISSA.**
Written and directed by—**Mr. MISRA, B. A.**
Come and see the Beautiful Photography with Wonderful trick Scenes.

DAILY FOUR (4) SHOWS AT:—
4-45; 7-0; 9-15; and 11-30 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY and HOLIDAYS AT 2-30 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
TIME: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M. DAILY
Sat. & Sun. Extra at 3 P. M.
Back again your favourite star
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
THE THIEF OF BAGDAD
Is the story of the things we dream about. See—The Carpet flying above the high clouds!
The mountain of dread adventure.

WRESTLING
OF
TWO FAMOUS PERSONS.
GOONGA urf PHEROZDIN SVALKOTWALA
and
BHAGWANSINGH DELHIWALLA
On Sun. 13-2-1927 at 9-30 P. M.
at
BALIWALA THEATRE
PLAYHOUSE.
Booking in Theatre.

KASHMIR STATE FINANCES.

"DRESS AND TOYS FOR MINOR RAJAS"

PRESS STATEMENTS REFUTED.

KASHMIR, Feb. 4.

We are asked to publish the following Press Communique issued by the Kashmir State:—

For some time past criticisms have appeared in certain newspapers against the Expenditure Budget of the Jammu and Kashmir State. In these criticisms particular stress has been laid on the alleged inordinately high provision in the State Budget for His Highness and Court. The figures are stated to have been taken from the Administration Report of the State for the year 1923-24. It has been suggested that out of a total revenue of 229 1|2 lakhs the State spent in the year under report Rs. 31,94,255 on "Maharaja and Court", Rs. 5,81,001 on "Domestic Servants", and Rs. 12,97,250 on "Dress and Toys for Minor Rajas", thus making a total of Rs. 50,72,506 devoted to the personal expenditure and allowances of the Ruler and the Ruling Family. There is no such item in the State Budget as "Dress and Toys for Minor Rajas" for the very good reason that there neither are nor were in 1923-24 any minor Rajas in the Ruling Family of Kashmir. The sum of Rs. 31,94,255 comprises His late Highness' annual allowance of Rs. 12,00,000 and a sum of Rs. 97,250 given as allowance to certain members of the Ruling Family, as well as the non-recurring and special charge of Rs. 12,45,249 on account of the wedding of His present Highness, which surely cannot be amalgamated with the personal expenses of His late Highness. It also included a further sum of Rs. 5,87,876 for "miscellaneous" expenditure, which while comprising items such as expenditure on religious ceremonies, donations, renewal of State furniture, includes the substantial expenses of tours of His Highness on the business of the State. This may be easily verified by reference to the details of this grant published in the State Budget. As regards the sum of Rs. 5,81,001 alleged to be spent on the upkeep of "Domestic Servants", it will suffice to say that (1) there is no separate head designated as "Domestic Servants" in the State Budget and (2) this sum is apparently the same as Rs. 5,87,876 devoted to miscellaneous expenditure of which details have been given above, which will go to show that the amount is not spent on "Domestic Servants", as is alleged. Domestic Servants are paid out of His Highness' Privy Purse and are not a charge on State revenues at all. As a matter of fact, the Privy Purse bears many charges which even in several advanced States are borne out of public funds. It will thus be seen that the correct figure of His late Highness' annual expenditure is Rs. 12,00,000 only and even if the sum of Rs. 97,250 given as allowance to certain members of the Ruling Family be added, it comes to a little more than a quarter of the amount mentioned by the papers in question.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

As regards the educational backwardness of the State, which is another point raised in these criticisms it must not be forgotten that the grant for education now is not less than five times the grant 20 years ago, and the percentage of literacy among persons of school-going age during this period has increased from 5·23 to 19·8 in the case of males. The difficulty in speeding up the progress of education in the State is not so much financial as physiographical. There are in the State two first grade Colleges containing up-to-date scientific laboratories, 12 High Schools, 41 Middle Schools, nearly 800 Elementary Schools and 4 training institutions for teachers. So far, therefore, as Secondary and University education is concerned, the position of the State would safely stand comparison with that of the most advanced Indian States. In fact, it is doubtful whether there are more than two First Grade Colleges in any State in India, and even as many in more than two or three States. Moreover, the keenness of His Highness to see education spread among his subjects may be gauged from the fact that he took the earliest opportunity of announcing on the occasion of his Raj Tilak, amongst other boons, the establishment of 120 new Schools in one single year (1926-27). The steady progress of education in the State may further be estimated from the fact that in 1907 the annual grant for this purpose was Rs. 2,08,523, in 1917 it was Rs. 7,35,106, while in 1926-27 it is Rs. 11,59,561. In the face of these facts it cannot be said with truth that the educational policy of the State is otherwise than progressive.

Miss E. I. Barnes, Principal Epiphany School, Cawnpore is being charged by the police with knocking down a boy while driving her car on December 4th on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit. Miss Barnes did not claim to be tried as a European. It is alleged that the boy was knocked down and subsequently died of injuries. Miss Barnes is defending the case and is represented by Mr. David. The next hearing will be on the 15th instant.—A. P.

PHILOSOPHY OF UPANISHADS.

"NO COUNSEL OF DISPAIR."

PRIOR AND POSTERIOR BIRTHS.

Swami Sharvananda delivered the first of another series of three lectures last evening at the University Library Hall on "the theory of incarnation and Law of Karma."

The Swamiji started by referring to his last series of lectures and said that he could not fully deal with the subject of the Karma theory as he would have liked. He would therefore dilate upon what the Vedic and Upanishadic philosophers considered as the only possible explanation of the life phenomena called the law of Karma. The Law of Karma he said was nothing more than the law of causation. Unless there is some cause there is no result. So whatever happens to men in life is the result of their own karma. In the opinion of the Swamiji the formulation of this theory by the ancient Aryan thinkers explains the morals, social customs and philosophy of life, that governed society in those days. It was therefore of much practical and ethical value to our ancestors. According to this theory they explained the inequality and disparity that prevail in this world. The Aryan thinkers rejected the explanation of this world as a conglomeration of accidents as that was no explanation at all, but an exhibition of their ignorance. The theory of Karmavada is not a theory of fatalism. It is not pessimistic. On the contrary it is an evangel of Optimism. It inculcates the lesson that 'man is the master of his fortune,' that he can make or mar his own future. It must not therefore be taken as a counsel of dispair.

ATTAINMENT OF ABSOLUTION.

What needs to be remembered in this connection, said the Swamiji, was that the ideal that the Aryan thinkers kept before the human race, was not however to tempt it to confine itself to the enjoyment of worldly pleasures, though even that could be achieved by performing corresponding Karma or actions. They taught that human beings should recognise it that they are the one and the same as the Absolute Infinity and should make it [illegible] ideal to realise that supreme fact of [illegible].

[illegible] said that once the principle of [illegible] is accepted it was an easy matter [illegible] that the acceptance of the theory of previous birth and after-birth was a matter of mere consequence. In this connection he explained that by one's own desire to get a particular birth one can get it by following a course of action as prescribed by the Vedic and Upanishadic thinkers.

WEST KHANDESH NOTES.

MR. BHARUCHA SELLS KHADI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Feb. 9.

At the request of West Khandesh District, Khadi Board, Mr. B. F. Bharucha of Bombay came down to Khandesh and sold Khadi at five different places viz., Amalner, Shirpur, Taloda, Navapur and Nandurpur worth Rs. 507, Rs. 514, Rs. 375, Rs. 408 and Rs. 213 respectively within a short period of six days from 2nd to 8th of Feb. Taking into consideration the bad season of the year, the total sale of Karachi; worth 2,017 cannot be said to be bad. This is particularly so because the stuff sold was mostly localy manufactured. This brisk sale has encouraged the Khadi Board to make further progress in its production both in quality and quantity.

Mr. Manilal Kothari's arrival here, previous to Mahatmaji's visit has created great enthusiasm among the people, especially among the merchant public.

CENTRAL CRICKET BOARD FOR INDIA.

"Now that a new chapter in the history of cricket in India has been opened by the visit of the M.C.C. to this country and now that representative Indian teams will begin to visit England to reciprocate the M.C.C.'s visits, the time has now definitely come for the establishment of a Central Cricket Board for India, as an official cricket body with the control and management of all affairs relating to Indian cricket writes "Urbs Prima in Cricket" in a letter to the "Chronicle."

The establishment of such a Board is now all the more urgently needed in view of the fact that within a year or two an Indian team will have to be sent out to England. When an Indian team was sent to England some years ago, it was wholly organised by Bombay, and the sending out of the next team will also be Bombay's business. But it is much to be desired that when the next team is despatched, it goes under the auspices of a properly constituted Cricket Board, the establishment of which should be now taken up in Bombay without any further delay.

In this connection a very happy suggestion is made by a Bombay paper. H. E Sir Leslie Wilson, should take the initiative of the movement, assisted by Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Sir Dorab Tata and Sir Victor Sassoon as representatives of Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi and European communities. It is suggested that His Excellency should invite, through the above mentioned four sportsmen, leading representative cricketers of all nationalities in Bombay to a preliminary conference towards the furtherance of this object, where the scheme should be discussed and steps and measures [illegible].

WANTED EXCHANGE THAT INDIA REQUIRES

FINANCE MEMBER FLIRTING WITH RATIO QUESTION.

SIR PURUSHOTTAMDAS' SPIRITED REPLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The following is the speech by Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas on the motion for adjournment to consider the delay in bringing up the Currency Bill:—

He said: I support the motion that the House do adjourn because I feel very strongly that the decision of Government to delay the consideration of the Currency Bill till March 7 is without precedent, is unjustified and requires this House to follow the unnatural method of voting two Budgets. It will hamper due consideration of the correct standard of the value to be put on the statute and to that extent it is the source of a grave danger in the interests of the country. Sir, on 25th of last month, when the Hon'ble the Finance Member made his first speech, he told us of the startling discovery that he had made, that there was a general feeling in the House that the Currency Bill should not be brought up for consideration till after the General Budget was introduced. When he found member after member on this side of the House rising from his seat and disowning any knowledge of the sort of the opinion which seems to have influenced Hon'ble the Finance Member in the decision that he then announced, he very soon found the Hon'ble the leader of the House run to his rescue. The Hon'ble the leader of the House then said: "I must really ask the House, however to bear in bind that no Government can handover the carriage of its own case to the House. Government must observe their reasonable rights in these matters just as the sonable rights in these matters just as the carriage of a case is with the plaintiff, if he is the plaintiff and not with the defendant. However, I have no doubt that the observations that have fallen from the members of this House in this debate will receive careful consideration from the Government." The result, Sir, of that careful consideration was announced to us yesterday. The Hon'ble the Finance Member asked, why has it become necessary to have the decision of this House on ratio on the 7th or 8th of this month? I do not know what insinuation the Hon'ble the Finance Member meant in that remark of his, but I may tell him that ever since the 25th of the last month the leaders of the various Parties on this side of the House have been in communication with Hon'ble the leader of the House and in case Hon'ble the Finance Member does not know what has transpired by the way of persuasion between them behind the scenes and in the lobby, I am quite prepared to give him the information. It is only Sir, because of the consideration given to the leader of the House by some of our leading members that the Finance Member is able to get up to-day and say what is the significance of taking up the Currency Bill now and not sometime in March.

Sir Basil Blackett: I may say that I was fully informed of the great deal that went on in the lobbies, perhaps some of it is not known to other people.

ABUSE OF CONFIDENCE.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas: I wonder what the Finance Member refers to. Let him say it frankly but what I refer to is what happened between the leader of various parties on this side of the House and the leader of the House, Hon'ble the Home Member. The fact of the matter is, Sir, that ever since the 25th when this House came to know that the Finance Member wanted the support of something in the Budget in order to get his 1s. 6d. ratio, ever since that moment there has been a strong feeling on this side of the House that that artificial support to that ratio should not be made available to him reasons for which, Sir, I propose to put forward to the House forthwith. It, Sir, comes to this that Government, who have the privilege of arranging business of the House, have decided to abuse that privilege. Various members on this side of the House got up and told Government that they never gave impression to Hon'ble the Finance Member that the Budget and the Ratio Bill should come up together. Government, however, now say and we had it to-day very plainly from the Finance Member that the inducement of provincial contributions and anything else which might go with any particular Budget which it is for the Finance Member again to make up and put before the House is absolutely necessary in order that the House may approve of the 1s. 6d. Ratio. It is to that the House has very strongly objected.

Sir Basil Blackett: Why?

Sir P. Thakurdas: Reason is clear. The ratio is not for one Budget but for 50 Budgets and more and the Finance Member, at least, ought to know that instead of asking that question.

Sir Basil Blackett: "I still ask."

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas: May I ask whether the Finance Member is prepared to guarantee that with 1s. 6d. on the Statute book, there will be no more deficit Budgets even after he has left India or is he only anxious to balance the Budget for the period of his office and let the deluge come upon us after that? We are Sir, concerned with the correct ratio which will tend to the prosperity of the country as a whole and for good. We are all concerned with provincial contributions and my province is concerned most because it comes last. But I do not wish, Sir, to say more on that to-day, because my time is limited. My point, to-day, is to make out that, the step which Government have taken is absolutely unjustified and is without parallel in the history even of the Government of India. Now, Sir, what has happened since the 25th January. The Finance Member proposed to put off the question of ratio for 40 days. Now let us see what the Finance Member said at the August session of the Assembly and I propose to give him a page from which I read. It is at page 211 and it is his speech on the 23rd August. He there said, Sir: "The substitution of certainty for uncertainty will be welcomed by every one and cannot fail to bring economic and social benefit to the country as a whole. Instability inevitably brings undeserved losses upon the people of a country and it is only the speculator and the profitter who can gain thereby, at the expense of both the producer and consumer. As I have already said, I do not propose to pursue the question of the rate further at this stage and argue reasons for preferring 1s. 4d. to any other rate. The only point which I make is that the stability of the Rupee ensured by the statute is desirable and desirable at once.

Sir Basil Blackett: What did you say?

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas: It does not matter what I said. I did not say a word and if the Finance Member has forgotten he may look up the whole proceedings. I did not say a word and what is good of asking me what I said.

Sir Basil Blackett: Why did you not protest against postponement,.

AFRAID OF HIS OWN DEEDS.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas: I did not protest against postponement for obvious reason, that the Finance Member got the Government of India to put the Assembly in the most unenviable of all positions, namely by giving the members the report only a month before and the evidence and appendices only ten days before. It does not lie in the mouth of the Finance Member, who treated the Assembly so badly last August to complain that I did not protest then. Sir, on page 214, the Finance Member goes on and says once the report was issued, no option remained for Government but to announce that pending consultation with the legislature, they would maintain the ratio at 1s. 6d. and once they had made this announcement it was essential that the interval before the consultation took place should be as short as could reasonably be arranged. It is true that with good monsoon, the Exchange is now showing strength and that during the next six months any action by Government to maintain the Exchange is likely to take the form of action to prevent its rising above 1s. 6.3|16d. as in 1924 and 1925 and that fall is unlikely, so that no question of sale of sterling is expected to arise during that period. That is, Sir, of importance. Five months after that have passed by. The Assembly met last month and the Finance Member now finds it necessary to postpone consideration of the Currency Bill until there is something in addition which he can put before the Assembly in order to make his 1s. 6d. the ratio a ratio which can be tolerated by the Assembly, because instead of his finding himself in enviable, the position of having to oblige India by keeping the Exchange from going over 1s. 6.3|16d. as he very optimistically then expected, he had the greatest of difficulties in maintaining the Exchange at 1s. 5 and 7|4d. He had to part with India's resources to the extent of £16 millions and unless he now finds some method by which he can please the Assembly by an extra present, temporary and short-sighted though it may be, I say that he is afraid of approaching the Assembly. That, Sir, is the reason why he has got the Government of India to postpone consideration of the ratio Bill until next March. That I submit is the clue and I say that that should not be tolerated by the House. We on this side of the House clearly saw through this game on the 25th January last and we felt that the earliest possible opportunity should be taken to expose this trickery.

"This much for the unworthy part of Government in this manipulation part of the arrangement. I have not the least doubt that when the Ratio Bill is considered on its merits, as it is bound to be by this sane House, all these manoeuvres will be borne in mind. Now, I propose to say a few words regarding practical difficulties involved by the Government's dicision. We are asked to vote the Railway Budget. If it is framed on a 1s. 6d. basis or if the ratio is changed to 1s. 4d. afterwards, it will involve an additional expenditure on the revenue side to the extent of about a crore.

Sir Basil Blackett: What did you say?

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas: More?

On the capital side it will involve an expenditure of a crore and a half.

Sir Basil Blackett: Far more.

Well, that is enough for my purposes and is from the figures given to the Currency Commission. The Hon'ble the Finance Member must not interrupt me as my time is limited. Now, Sir, I ask is this the right way to deal with a commercial budget, a budget which you have been imploring the members of this House not to treat as a political question? Is this the right way to deal with it? How are the members on this side of the House to make cuts supposing they wanted 1s. 4d. basis? How are they to make cuts if the present budget is presented on the basis of 1s. 6d.? That is the question but the most surprising part of it all is that ever since the period the Government of India started when after presentation of the Budget and Member to name me any period or any year presenting budgets I would like the Finance introduction of the Finance Bill any other bill has ever been introduced or considered by this House until the Finance Bill left the House for the other Chamber? On 7th March the Currency Bill is to be brought in. That Bill is a contentious Bill. There is difference of opinion on it. There is strong Indian opinion that this ratio cannot be put on statute book. It may take two days. It may take little more. It may have to be referred to Select Committee. The Finance Bill must leave this House and go to the other House and must be passed into law before March 31. I ask Government members on the opposite benches whether from practical point of view, they are not really trying to stampede this House, if there is a difference of opinion?

Sir Basil Blackett: No.

Sir Purushotamdas: What is the good of saying no? It is good enough to say no at present. Where is the time? All along we have been told that after the March 1, until the March 20 until the Finance Bill leaves this House, nothing else can be considered. The members on this side of the House have always bowed to it. No non-official day, even for the most urgent matter, has been given during this period. Now because it suits the Finance Member, who wants to enlist non-official support for what is a lame suggestion of his, namely the 1s. 6d. ratio, to make room for it and if there happens to be a substantial difference of opinion you will then tell this House the Finance Bill must be passed by both the Houses this month, therefore you must pass this budget. We shall look into the question of rate next year. This is the sort of stability. That the Finance Member is very anxious to give us all. What he wants is India must have stability but only on the terms which the Finance Member wants. Indian India says India will take stability at a rate which suits India and not at anybody's bidding. That is the reason for the motion of adjournment and I support that the House do adjourn.—Free Press [illegible] Bombay Feb 4.

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BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of the 7th instant you have given the report of the last quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which is greatly distorted. Your reporter seems to have wrongly stated that "the Committee adjourned consideration of the question of taking accounts from Mr. Jamnadas Erunza of the sum of Rs. 10,000 lent to him for Khaddar work. No accounts had been submitted for the last two years, and it was suggested that a member of the Committee should see Mr. Erunza about this matter."

The facts of the case are that the Committee by majority of 12 against 3 has adopted the following resolution on this question:

"That a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. B. G. Kher, P. G. Sahasrabudhe, S. Krishna Iyer, Lalji Pendse (the mover) and M. N. Talpade be appointed to inquire into the details, examine vouchers, scrutinise the accounts of Khaddar and Franchise Board for the year 1924-25 and 1925-26; and calling upon the Secretaries of the respective Boards to submit the detailed audited accounts of stock, income and expenditure of the Boards; and Mr. Lalji Pendse be appointed as Secretary to do the needful in the matter."

I hope therefore you will make the necessary correction by giving a space for the same in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

K. N. JOGLEKAR,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
B. P. C. C.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 10.

March	13.84—.09
May	14.08—.09
July	14.28—.11
October	14.46—.10
December	14.64—.09
Middling Spot	14.15—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 10.

March	13.91—.10
July	14.20—.10
Middling Spot	13.90—.10

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.: Feb. 10
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	13.82
May	14.03
July	14.23

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	13.78
May	14.01
July	14.22

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—

March	13.87
July	14.18

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Feb. 10.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	29,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.
Closing.

February	7.33—.07
March	7.40—.07
April	7.43—.07
May	7.51—.07
June	7.55—.07
July	7.62—.07
August	7.65—.07
September	7.67—.07
October	7.69—.07
November	7.72—.07
December	7.74—.07
January	7.77—.07
February	7.77—.07
Middling Spot	7.64—.02

SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.
Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.
Closing.

February	13.02—.08
March	12.97—.08
April	12.99—.06
May	13.02—.05
June	13.03—.04
July	13.01—.04
August	13.06—.04
September	13.11—.04
October	13.13—.04
November	13.17—.03
December	13.24—.03
January	13.14—.03
February	13.24—.03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.65—.—

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

Scinde Good	5.80
Scinde Fully Good	6.00
Scinde Fine	6.20
Bengal Good	5.90
Bengal Fully Good	6.10
Bengal Fine	6.30
Oomra Good	6.30
Oomra Fully Good	6.55
Oomra Fine	6.80
Broach Good	6.25
Broach Fully Good	6.55
Broach Fine	6.85

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 10.

Silver:—Little Bear Covering. Very Little doing.

Spot	26-13/16
Forward	26-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 10.

Bar Gold, fine, per oz, £4 4 11-1/2

Interest, day to day Loans	3-7/8%
Interest 7 days' market Loans	4%

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London Feb. 10.

Bank Bills, 3 months	4-5/32%
Bank Bills 6 months	4-5/32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4%
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5 3/4%

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 10.

T T Berlin on London	20.46-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12-5/8
T T Brussels on London	34.88
T T Madrid on London	29.05
T.T. Milan on London	112.35
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	123.50

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 882
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 961
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 952
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 138 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling Rs. 177
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/8
London—Paris Frcs. 123.50
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.21
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.89
London—Rome Liras 142.10
London—Berlin Marks 20.46
Tone of Exchange. Quiet steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

3 months 4-5/32 per cent.
6 months 4-5/32 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Money Call 6 to 6-1/2 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 10.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment Sellers, Feb.-Mar.	£18 7 6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment Nominal, Apl.-May	£17 10 0
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton, Shipment Continent Paid, Feb.-Mar.	£15 2 6
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton, Shipment Continent Paid, Apl.-May	£15 3 9
Market: Quiet.	
Linseed, Bombay, ton, Shipment Nominal, Feb.-Mar.	£19 0 0

LINSEED OIL.

London Feb. 10.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt., Delivery Buyers, Mar-Apl.	31 7 1/2
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt., Delivery Buyers, May-Aug.	31 6

WHEAT—LONDON.

London, Feb. 10.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Shipment Sellers, Feb.-Mar.	50/9
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb., Shipment Sellers, Feb Mar.	51/3
Market: Dull.	
Wheat, Australian, Shipment Value, Feb.-Mar.	52/6
Market: Dull.	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Shipment Hull Paid and Sellers, May-June	51/3

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment Quoted, Feb.-Mar.	£8.10.0
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment	
Rapeseed Toria, ton, Shipment Offered, Feb.-Mar.	£20 7 6
Offered, Feb.-Mar.	£19 10 0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment Offered, Mar.-Apl.	£20 7 6

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 10.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot, Buyers	1s. 6 7/8d.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot, Sellers	1s. 7 1/8d.
Pale Crepe, lb., Spot, Buyers	1s. 6 3/4d.
Pale Crepe, lb., Spot, Sellers	1s. 6 7/8d.

COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 10.

Fair Rio Coffee. (No. 7, quality), Spot	14 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 10.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£119 1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£10 1/4
National Bank	£48 1/2
Eastern Bank	£6 1 4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£87 1/2
Conversion Loan	£76 1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent.	£101 7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	£57
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£59 1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£70 1/8
Consols	£55 1/2
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£93 1 8

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 10.

Copper, English Best Selected	£58 1/8
Copper, Braziers	£69 3/4
Yellow Metal	£65 1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£27
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£15 3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£306 1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Feb. 10.

	This Week.
Total Bullion	£150,200,000
Public Deposits	£14,7.0,000
Public Deposits	£14,700,000
Government Securities	£29,900,000
Other Securities	£75,700,000
Notes and Coin	£33,000,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£267,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	27.37 per cent.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.:—Opened steady. Declined 19 points on Long Liquidation. Rallied on Shorts Covering and Trade Buying—Futures declined 9 to 11 Points. Spot 10 points Lower at 14.15c.

LOCAL:—Declined on long liquidation. Improved on scattered shorts covering. Liverpool opened steady. Closed quiet but stead.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Private Cables:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York.—May Highest 14.15 (at the opening). Liverpool market declined on long liquidation and hedge selling; but later steadied on trade fixing call sales.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 10th inst. as under:—

"Considerable long liquidation well absorbed."

Messrs Thomas Smith and Co's report:—

According to cables received the Farmers Relief Bill in the U. S. A. should be voted for to-day. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the Bill will not be passed in which case we look for a reaction, when we would advise purchases.

The New York futures market yesterday opened 2 points lower and declined for May delivery to 13.96 on long liquidation and hedge selling. At the decline there was some short covering with trade demand causing improvement of 12 points. The close was quiet at 9 to 11 points lower. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 14.15c.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened 2 points lower on parity with previous day's New York close. There was heavy long liquidation in conjunction with hege selling causing a decline in prices. However at the decline there was some trade fixing call sales which brought in a steadier feeling in the market. The close was 7 points lower. Sales of ready cotton were reported 10,000 bales and prices for middling declined 2 points at 7.64d. per lb.

The immediate course of the market entirely depends upon the outcome of the Farmer's Relief Bill, which will be presented to Senate in America to-day. There was some long liquidation over the Bill by weak interests both in New York and Liverpool. Trade demand still continues on a moderate scale while at the advance little hedge selling is noticeable. The general feeling continues bullish largely influenced by recent trade demand and absence of hedge selling. The basis in the South are hardening consequent upon trade demand but there are many who believe that the favourable effect of the Bill is mostly discounted and recommend to secure profits on longs in strong markets with a view to replace in weak moments.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following easier advices from American markets our market opened barely steady for Broach April/May at Rs. 283/3 with absence of buying orders. Prices declined on some long liquidation by commission houses and offices but at the decline some short covering rallied prices. The close at 4 p.m. was quiet but steady:—

Broach A/M	283	283	280	280/1/2
Broach J/A	289	289	287	287/1/2
Oomra Mar	267/8	267/8	266	266
Oomra May	270	270	267/8	268
Bengal Mar	250/8	250/8	249	249/8
Bengal May	252/8	252/8	251	252

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened unchanged but later cables showed improvement of 2 points. Our forward market opened for Broach at Rs. 281/4 and improved on jobbers buying on better Liverpool cables but closed quiet on long liquidation. The notable feature of the market is total absence of Japanese demand.

Broach A/M	281/4	282	281	281/8
Broach J/A	288	288/8	288	288
Oomra Mar	266	266/8	266	266/8
Oomra May	268	268/8	267/12	268
Bengal Mar	250	251	250	251
Bengal May	252	255	252	255

If prices advance in case if the Farmers Bill become a law, we strongly recommend to liquidate holdings and go short at the condition of the market is technically rendered weak owing to overbought situation.

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Bengal 250 March
Bengal 253 May
Broach 281 A/M.
Broach 288 J/A.
Oomra 266 March
Oomra 268 May

Bengal	266	259	252	244
S. P.	262	255	248	240
Rajputana	266	259	252	244
Oomra No 3	272	267	262	
C P 1	287	282	277	
Oomra No 3	272	267	262	
C P 1	287	282	277	
C P 2	280	275	270	
Khandesh	266	261	256	
Mathia	235	260	255	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Ready Cotton Sales.
300 Toyomankwa Mathia 264
100 Jetha Devji Shenabad 270
100 Jetha Devji Khandwa 271
100 R. Vishram Hunsi 263
100 Mitha Nathoo Malkapur 266
100 Jamshed Mill Purna 278
200 G. G. Kesha Khandwa 267/268
200 S. J. Devid Rajputana 266/267
200 L. K. Vashanjee Khandesh 265/266
300 Jamnadas Narshi Khandesh 256
100 E. Spinner & Co Khurja 265
100 E. Spinner & Co. Shenabad 271

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 10th inst.:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,827
Linseed	4,930
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	160
Gingellyseeds	308
Groundnuts	8,101
Castorseed	3,864
Rice	2,807
Myrabollams	3,660
Cottonseed	13,134
Mowraseed	91
Gram	1,333
Joowar	528
Barley	194
Bajree	4,253
Coal	1,822 tons.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Our Gold market ruled quiet on Exchange being firm. The demand is limited and closing prices remained as under:—

Bar Gold Spot	71	8	6
Mah Delivery	21	8	0
Fagan Delivery	21	8	6

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

London closed better yesterday on India buying. China hundy was easier. Our market opened quiet Mah delivery at Rs. 61/5 but on Banks coming out as sellers following China cables the market gave way to Rs. 60/4. The next settlement Fagan was quoted at a discount of As 12/. This indicates that the London market will rule easy. The close of our market was steady as under:—

Silver Spot	61	8	0
Mah Delivery	61	0	0
Fagan Delivery	60	0	0

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 10.

Demand Bills	484.75

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 11

In full-pressedy Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1 364	2,61,421	2,33,320
Central India	1,866	1,76,741	2,48,936
Barsi and Nagar	1,331	1,42,924	1,36,611
Hyderabad-Gaorani	53)	47,658	49,193
Berar	7,416	3,91,821	2,97,384
Central Provinces	559	1,43,108	1,52,150
Total Oomras	13,066	11,71,916	11,18,383
Dholera	1,833	51,183	1,27,692
N. W. Provinces	53	50,786	1,22,506
Rajputana	193	23,351	59,795
Sind-Punjab	1,907	74,633	1,4,705
Broach		248	82,611
Coompta & Dharwar		20,129	13,826
Westerns- Northerns	23	9,2 5	8,721
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,626	6,441
Persian		2,874	2,167
American	6 03	79,731	143
Egyptian and African	151	22,167	31,530
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		10	439
Total	23,237	15,11,413	17,30,431

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full- pressed Bales	Yesteaday	1st Sept. to 3rd Feb. This year,	Last year
Europe	2,081	1,24,191	2,29,542
Japan & China	7,750	5,18,188	6,56,693
Coast Ports		5,339	12,379
Up-country by Rail		46,091	4,363
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		76,115	1,73,705
Total	9,831	7,69,922	10 76,682

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 11
Delivery Contracts Ready.
Mill Terms.

			New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	258/60
"	Fine	"	253/55
"	F.G.	"	247/50
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	252/53
"	F.G.	"	247/48
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	287/88
Nagpur	"	"	286/87
Yeotmal	"	"	278/80
Arvi	"	"	280/82
Amraoti	"	"	275/78
Khamgaon-Akola	,	"	273/75
Mulkapur	"	"	266/67
Khandesh	"	"	263/65
"		F.G.	
Muthia	Fine	"	255/57
"	F.G.	"	...
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		290/95
Purna	Average	"	275/85
Parbhani/Sailu	"	"	265/70
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	285/90

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Feb. 11

The Bombay Stock Exchange did not open to-day for business on account of the general meeting being held.

WEEKLY STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones have issued the following weekly Stock Exchange circular.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Except for a certain amount of speculative activity in 3 1/2 per cent. Paper which has fluctuated between Rs. 77/7 and Rs. 77/13, Government Securities have been a dull market with very little business doing. Prices are more or less unchanged.

The bank rate was somewhat unexpectedly raised to 7 per cent to-day.

Closing prices of Securities are as follows:—

		Redn. Yield.
3 1/2 p c Rupee Paper	77.10	4.08
4 p c Conversion Loan	94.8	4.27
4 p c 1960/70	88.6	4.18
5 p c 1929/47 (taxable)	101.4	4.45
5 p c 1933 (taxable)	103.2	4.41
6 p c 1927 (taxfree)	100.14	4.64
6 p c 1930 (taxfree)	105.6	4.33
5 1/2 p c 1928 (taxfree)	106.1	4.55
6 p c 1927 (taxfree)	100.14	4.64
6 p c 1930 (taxfree)	105.5	4.33
6 p c 1931 (taxfree)	106.12	4.33
6 p c 1932 (taxfree)	107.12	4.39
6 1/2 p c Bom. Dev. Loan	112.12	4.60

COTTON MILL SHARES.

There has been considerable activity in mill shares during the three days the Stock Exchange has been open this week, and quotations show an alround improvement which we anticipate will be maintained. Low priced scrips are asked for, but business is hampered owing to lack of sellers. Gokaks were done at 121 1/2 and Sassoon Silks at 600. E. D. Sassoon United changed hands up to 1/4/6. Cloth and Yarn markets report fair business and should the present offtake continue, the outlook will certainly look more encouraging. It is thought that the industry will obtain some benefit as the result of the Tariff Board's recommendations and we look for better business in this section. Premier mill shares, reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10 face value, are quoted at 12 1/2.

	3-2-27	10-2-27
Bombay Dyeings	918 3/4	936 1/4
Century	417 1/2	430
Crescent	170	183 3/4
Pabaney	216 1/4	235
Fazulbhoy	876 1/4	912 1/2
New Great	308/4	327 1/2
Pearl	500	530
Swadeshi	513 3/4	532 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Considerable business was put through to-day as a result of an accumulation of orders over the settlement days. On balance, quotations reflect no marked change and everything points to a steady market.

Railway Shares.—There are still sellers of C P. Rails at 103. Saras were done at 97 x d and Hoshiarpurs at 102 c d Amritsar Patti are wanted at 150 and Larkhanas at 82 but sellers appear absent.

Bank Shares. Imperial took a shade steadier at 1440 and 360 and last week's selling pressure appears to be lessened. India Banks are quoted at 77 1/2 c d with no shares available. Centrals and Barodas quote 30 1/2 and 86.

Cements. This group is unchanged at last week's quotations.

	3-2-27	10-2-27
Bundi	193/4	193/4
Katni	125	126 1/4
Indian	120	120
Punj. Portland	6/6	6 3/4

Manganese Shares.—C I M's and Shivrajpurs still quote 30 and 52 1/4 with small business passing.

Shipping issues are steady. Bombay Steams close at 195 and Scindias at 13-15/16.

Bombay Trams are better 187 1/2. Telephones have crept up from 36 1/2 to 40, buyers without coming to business on rumours that a message rate system is being adopted. Bombay Ugandas continue on offer in small lots around 49.

Alcock Ashdown maintainn a quotation of 265.

Bombay, Burmas close better at 608 3/4 and 180 prem.

Tata Hydro Group.—Hydro Prefs. have improved exceptionally to 1002 1/2 whilst Tata Power Ords. look easier on selling pressure. We quote:—

		3-2-27
Andra Vly. Ord.	832 1/2	832 1/2
Andra Vly. Pref.	965	965
Tata Hydro Ord.	1067 1/2	1072 1/3
Tata Hydro Pref.	985	1002 1/2
Tata Power Ord.	612 1/2	602 1/2
Tata Power Pref.	840	840
Tata Iron and Steel.	3-2-27	10-2-27
Ordinary	61	58 3/4
Deferred	176 1/4	172 1/2
1st Pref.	128 1/2	128 1/2
2nd Pref.	79 3/4	78 3/4

Short term speculators appears to be once more taking a hand to-day in these shares on rumours that the Government had contracted to purchase the company's output of rails for a period of seven years at a fixed price per ton. If any such arrangement has been concluded we have no doubt that the Government has had some regard for the taxpayer's pocket. It is evident from the manner in which the February account was concluded that brokers have been heavily hit as a result of previous wide fluctuations in the ord. and defd. shares. They realize the large blocks of the former are still being carried in "budli" and that on any further rise, the holders must liquidate. Dealings are now therefore taking place on more cautious lines and in the absence of any strong buying force ordinary shares appear likely to fluctuate around Rs. 60 for some time although some liveliness may be imparted to this share from time to time by means of distorted reports.

Fairly large blocks of 2nd pref. shares have been well absorbed whilst the 1st pref. are readily taken around 128 1/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/10
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931 2/6 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 103/3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/7.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.
Tone of market.—Steady. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent 77/10; 1945/55 Rs. 107/7.

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock and Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 9-2-27.

	Name.	Latest Prices.
1.	Anglo Java (2/-)	0 7 0
2.	Anglo Malay (1)	1 13 1½
3.	Bahilas (1)	2 11 3
4.	Burma Rubber (1)	1 7 0
5.	Chersonese (2/-)	0 3 6
6.	Cicely (2/-)	0 8 3
7.	East Java (1)	2 8 9
8.	Java Investment (1)	2 5 7½
9.	Kuala Reman (5/-)	0 6 6
10.	Kwaloe (2/-)	0 3 7½
11.	Merbau (2/-)	0 3 9
12.	Mergui Crown (2/-)	0 7 3
13.	Mooply Valley (1)	2 0 0
14.	Pegoh (1)	2 11 0
15.	Rim Malacca (2/-)	0 5 3
16.	Sialang (1)	2 18 9
17.	Tandjong (1)	3 8 9
18.	United Serdang (2/-)	0 7 1½
19.	United Temiang (2/-)	0 4 0
20.	United Patanis (1)	1 9 6
21.	Devon Estates (1)	1 1 0
22.	Highlands and Lowlands (1)	2 12 6
23.	East Asiatic (2/-)	0 4 0
24.	Travancore Rubber Co. (1)	3 2 6
25.	Malacca Rubber Plantations (1)	3 10 0

Stocks of rubber in London—55,740 Tons.
Increase on week — 954 ,,

WEEKLY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4	Feb. 10.
B. Dyeing	917-1/2	915	925	936
Fazal	870	870	887-1/2	912-1/2
Pearl	500	500	510	530
C. India	510	512-1/2	517-1/2	530
Swadesh	510	512-1/2	520	532-1/2
Simplex	145	145	150	155
Al. Ashdown	235	265-3/4	265	265
I. Cement	115	120	118-1/2	120
T. Hydro.	1065	1070	1065	1072-1/2
T. I. Ord.	57-1/2	64.1/2	57-1/2	58-1/2
T. T. Defd.	168.3/4	187/8	167-1/2	172-1/2

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

To-day the Linseed market opened steady but closed easier on profit taking by local operators.

The Wheat market opened quiet at Rs. 7-13-0 and improved slightly on better enquiry.

Linseed May	10 15 3
Wheat May	7 13 3

Bombay, Feb. 11.

The following are the closing rates on Bombay Delivery Terms of Seeds and Wheat to-day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 15 0
Linseed Brown Small	10 6 0
Linseed Katni	12 6 0
Castorseed Bold	10 4 0
Castorseed Small	11 2 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	13 3 0
Cottonseed	4 13 0
Wheat Seoni Pissi 70/30	8 6 0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.

March, per cwt.	19/4-1/2
July-Sept, per cwt.	18/0
Oct.-Dec., per cwt.	18/1-1/2

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Bombay.

July-Sept., per cwt.	18 2-1/2

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Karachi.

July-Sept., per cwt.	18/3.1/4

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes Re. 1
12 cakes Rs. 3

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

MONEY.

The money market has been very steady during the past week with plentiful borrowers of call funds at 5 1|2 to 5 3|4 per cent. Yesterday the raising of the Imperial Bank rate to 7 per cent. came as a surprise to the market, as, although this action was anticipated, it was not expected that it would take place so soon. The statement of the Imperial Bank reflects a continued good trade demand for funds. The percentage of cash to liabilities of the Bank, when the rate was last raised to 7 per cent., 22-1-1925, was 20.65. After the present increase, the call rate advanced immediately to 6 1|2 per cent. with borrowers even at this figure. It has been reported in the market that the Government of India intimated to the Imperial Bank that it was not prepared to lend funds under 7 per cent. against Inland trade bills, as provided under the Paper Currency Act. It was generally understood that the Government had agreed to lend the Imperial Bank upto Rs. 4 crores under this Act at 6 per cent., as has been the case in the past. A possible explanation of this reported action on Government's part is that while it would be perfectly willing to supply 'bona fide' trade requirements, it is evidently of the opinion that there has been a considerable persistent borrowing of rupees against sterling securities, these borrowings being for the purpose of speculation in exchange. In any event, the market would welcome an explanation on the matter. It has been reported that the Imperial Bank has borrowed from the Government at the higher rate, 7 per cent. The fixed deposit rates for two to four months are 5 1|2 per cent., for six months 5 per cent. and for twelve months 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 4th February, 1927, shows a reduction of Rs. 330.74 lacs in the Cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 13,69,33,000 as compared to Rs. 15.40 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 16.94, a decrease of 3.61 per cent. under last week Government securities are up by Rs. 9.03 lacs. Loans and Cash Credits have increased by Rs. 51.16 lacs and Rs. 104.54 lacs, respectively, while Inland Bills discounted are down by Rs. 23.29 lacs Government deposits as well as other deposits are both down, the former by Rs. 110.12 lacs to Rs. 11.63 crores and the latter by Rs. 83.31 lacs to Rs. 68.67 crores respectively. The Bank rate has been raised from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. effective from 10th February 1927.

Government securities have increased in prices as a result of the improved political situation in China. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper rose from Rs. 77-6 to Rs. 77-11, but as a result of the raising of the Bank rate to 7 per cent., receded to Rs. 77-9. 1945-55. Loan also shows a small improvement from Rs. 107-5 to Rs. 107-7. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans are quoted at Rs. 102-2 and Rs. 103-3. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds remained unchanged at Rs. 106. 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 and 1930 changed hands at Rs. 100-14 and Rs. 105-4, 1931 at Rs. 106-12 and 1932 at Rs. 107-10. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan declined to Rs. 112-10, 4 per cent. New Loan 1960-70 kept steady at Rs. 88-6.

The Currency returns as of 31st January, 1927, show a slight decrease of Rs. 6.08 lacs in the circulation of notes now amounting to Rs. 180.47 crores. Silver coins have slightly decreased by Rs. 5.97 lacs to Rs. 94.47 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 8.34 crores, respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 69.33.

Replying to the adjournment motion in the Legislative Assembly to bring the ratio bill for immediate consideration of the House, Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member, stated that the Government is asking for a delay of about one month in order that the House may be able to come to a correct conclusion on this important matter with a full understanding of the facts. The effect on the Budget will be the same whatever may be the date of the decision on the ratio. It was a deliberate decision of the last House to postpone the question to this session and hence from the date of that decision it was absolutely inevitable that the Budget figures should be prepared on the 1s. 6d. basis.

EXCHANGE.

The speculation in the exchange market so evident last week has abated and exchange has been steady throughout the week under review with sellers at 1s. 5-15|16d. and buyers at 1s. 6d. Business has been done throughout at 1s. 5-31|32d. At the close, as a result of the higher bank rate, transactions took place at 1s. 6d. and the quotation was sellers at 1s. 5-31|32d. and buyers at 1s. 6-1|32d. Other markets have shown steadiness, particularly Rangoon where rice export bills are appearing in appreciable quantities. There was a better showing of export bills in the local market. On Wednesday, it was reported that there had been some further importations of Australian wheat; but this development had no material effect on the market. The demand for bullion has been on a reduced scale during the week. The following are the forward rates:—February 1s. 5-31|32d.; March 1s. 5-29|32d.; April 1s. 5-27|32d.; May 1s. 5-13|16d. and June|July 1s. 5-25|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation opened at 4.84-15|16 dollars and improved to 4.85-1|8, dollars at the close. French francs closed at 123.50 and the Belga at 34.89. The Italian lira appreciated in 112.10 at the close.

GOLD.

On the whole, the speculative activity in the gold market has diminished noticeably. The price of ready gold declined from Rs. 21-9-6 to Rs. 21-9-3, but improving to Rs. 21-9-9 closed at 21-9-0 per tola. The market was steady throughout the early part of the week, but closed quiet. The daily average offtake was about 18,000 tolas, while the stocks on hand are estimated at 2 1|2 lacs tolas. The price of sovereigns declined from 13-10-0 to Rs. 13-9-9 for ready and from Rs. 13-10-3 to Rs 13|8|3 for forward. The price of gold in London opened at 84s. 11 1|2d., declined to 84s. 10 3|4d. on Tuesday but closed at 84s. 11 1|2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-9-9 and Rs. 21-9-0 for ready, Rs. 21-9-6 and Rs. 21-8-3 for 17th February settlement and Rs. 21-10-9 and Rs. 21-9-0 for 19th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £56,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £250,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 37,20,045 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Early in the week, and before the opening of the Shanghai Exchange, silver prices fluctuated on rumours that China would prohibit the export of silver from that country. The price for the first settlement rose from Rs. 63|4 to Rs. 63|10 and declined to Rs. 63-0. When the Shanghai Exchange opened on Tuesday the easier advices from that quarter caused local rates to decline from Rs. 63-2 to Rs. 61-5. The Shanghai market opened distinctly weaker and declined from 2s. 8-9|16d. to 2s. 6-7|8d. In consequence of this drop in price, China banks have been selling rather heavily in the London market. The tension in the local market has been relieved and trade conditions during the week were healthier than have been for some time past. However, the undertone of the market is weak. The daily average offtake had declined to about 150 bars and the stocks on hand are estimated at about 1600 bars, but further arrivals are expected from London and America. The price of silver in London declined from 27 3|4d. to 26-11|16d. but close at 26-13|16d. for ready and from 27 1|2d. to 26 1|2d. closing at 26-11|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 64 and Rs. 61-12 for ready, Rs. 63-10 and Rs. 61-5 for 21st February settlement and Rs. 62-13 and Rs. 60-7 for 23rd March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £7,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £404,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 1810 bars and Rs. 8,98,140 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £150,000.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

We have to report a general improvement in all kinds of yarns during the week under review and prices have gone up to the extent of about 1|2 an anna per lb. allround. Inquiries have increased considerably from almost all the consuming centres throughout India and with very steady cotton; Dealers have been found effecting purchases freely from almost all the Mills in anticipation of realising profits before long. Some of the Mills have been able to sell far ahead up to the end of March and have consequently been quoting very high rates and have been keeping a firm attitude whereas deliveries have been offered March or earlier in some counts. On the whole, however, the position is very firm and the Mills have been keeping a firm attitude in as much as large orders have been received from almost all the consuming Districts. The rapid improvements in cloth has had its usual effect on yarns and during the week under review there has been a record turnover, the like of which has not been experienced for the last six months. Dealers have been searching for special lots at favourable rates in well-known Chops and they have been even paying higher prices in some cases with a view not to lose a chance. The general condition is healthy and as the clearances are very satisfactory it seems very likely that the healthy undertone will be in evidence during the next few weeks; if cotton prices are maintained.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester has been reporting very large inquiries and business in almost all kinds of yarns but the business for the Local market has not been so large on account of higher prices and Japanese keen competition. Various lots in single and two-fold in well known yarns have been booked and if improvement continues in the Local market it is very likely that further business will be possible in course of time.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Turnover has been much better than for the last several weeks and Dealers have willingly paid higher prices to the extent of about Rs. 10-15 per bale during the week not only for spot but even for forward deliveries and business has been freely booked for February-March shipments in single as well as two-fold yarns. Sampin has been very steady and although there is a slight reaction the dealers do not believe that there will be any material decline and are even inclined to take any cheap lots if available. Advices from up-country markets are all encouraging and inquiries have been very large from all sides. Exchange has remained unchanged.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have experienced better times during the last fortnight and some of them have been firm in their attitude that they have determined not to sell any yarns except at prices at which they are not put to any loss. In some cases we are inclined to believe that they are getting profits on some of the stocks, which they have been keeping and as soon as they finish these stocks they are likely to raise the rates. It will be naturally difficult for the dealers to come forward in such a short time but the dealers believe that at this time it will be difficult for them to buy at any cheap rates some of them have been paying the rates demanded by the Mills. The Mills have made very satisfactory sales of cloth and as such they are keeping a firm attitude regarding their quotations of yarns. The position indeed seems to be healthy at the moment and unless there is any material reduction in cotton in the near future we believe, dealers, as well as the Mills will be experiencing better sales in the near future. It may be noted, however, that the rise in prices of yarns have been very rapid and therefore any further rise will naturally check buying and will result into a reaction in prices.

PIECE GOODS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

A firm retail demand in the Bombay piece-goods market during the week, has maintained the tone of the market steady but the lack of wholesale demand is still felt. The steadiness of cotton and firm tone of Manchester reports has been reflected in the local markets for both English and local Mill manufactures. With the approaching marriage festivities and Ramzan, demand from up-country is in evidence and in view of short stocks in distributing markets, an improvement in demand is shortly anticipated. There is a fair off-take of local made cloths and a further advance of one anna per pound in prices has been reported. The Indian mills have sold 800 bales of Dhootees for Calcutta at Rs. 1-2-6 per pound; no other big sales during the week are reported. We learn that the Ahmedabad mills have cleared their stocks and the demand for striped Shirtings is improving daily. Punjab and Rajputana markets have bought freely of Ahmedabad manufactures. Unable to make large sales at the increased prices, ruling, Bombay mills are selling in small lots only. The raising of prices is considered to have been too rapid, resulting in demand being considerably checked. Merchants still anticipate free buyings if the situation of cotton is bullish, uncertainty regarding exchange and the Tariff Board's recommendations, the tightness of money and the small capital in buyers hands, have also contributed to curtailment of purhases.

In English goods, Grey Shirtings, especially 39 inch and 45 inch Rad ewd, are easy. Grey Jaconets are not much in demand but the quotations are unchanged. Liepmann's No. 1500 White Shirtings have improved by six annas per piece. There has been a scarcity of 26'', 31'', and 36'' by 18 yards Nainsooks, valued at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3, and prices for these qualities have been advanced 4 annas per piece. There is also a shortage of stock of 44'' by 20 yards mulls and quotations are Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 5-12 per piece. White Shirtings 33'' by 40 yards, valued at Rs. 9 to Rs. 11 are in demand, but the stock is very limited. These goods were previously disposed of by merchants at a loss of Rs. 4 per piece. Nainsooks 38'' by 22 yards move briskly. Prints, Fancies and some of the Dyed styles have evidenced better off-take and as a consequence, the rates are raised. Manchester records improvement owing to good business from Indian markets during January; Bombay importers having purchased fairly freely in standard qualities at lower rates then prevailing. Larger orders from Calcutta for Mulls, Dhoothies, Jaconets, and Nainsooks are reported and purchases by Madras and Karachi of Prints, Fancies, Grey and Bleached Shirtings.

A firm tone prevails for Japanese cloths and a better demand has enabled the importing firms to make larger sales than before at increased rates. Sales of 600 bales at Shirtings for Aden, Sudan and Africa markets at Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-6 are reported, and sales of 1,500 bales Grey Shirtings by the Toyo Menkwa Kaisha and Japan Cotton Trading Company for shipments up to April next. Grey Shirtings 44'' by 38 yards priced at Rs. 9-12 are now quoted at Rs. 10 per piece.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.			
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38	8	10 0
„ 10,0000	..45× „		
„ No. 33,000	..45× ..	9	6 0
„ No. 2800	37×	9	6 0
„ No. 4545	38×38.. ..	7	8 0
„ No. 15000	44×38 ..	9	6 0
„ No. 16000..	..	10	0 0
„ No. 17000..	..	10	8 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 ..	8	12 0
„ No. 2750	..45 ..		
Dewhursts B.B.B.	..38×38 1/2..	15	12 0
„ B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..	13	12 0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2		
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38		
Lyon's Shunker	..39× „		
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38..	13	0 0
GREY DRILLS.			
Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	14	15 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40	15	0 0
GREY JACONETS			
Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	5	2 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	4	6 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	4	4 0
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22	4	13 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS			
Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	18	12 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	23	12 0
WHITE MULLS			
Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	5	4 0
„ No. 69	..46×19	6	0 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	8	0 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	8	14 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	6	0 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18 ..		
„ No. 166	..39×20	6	0 0
„ No. 818	..39×20	6	0 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	4	0 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	13	0 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	5	10 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	2	10 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	3	0 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	3	5 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	3	11 0
„ 1K-4K38', 43''48''53×18		Aug.	
„ No. 95..	..58×20	5	10 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	4	10 0
„ No. 86.999	..40×18	5	3 0
„ No. 775	..40×18	4	12 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	4	4 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	5	0 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	4	8 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	5	10 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS.			
Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	3	6 0
„ No. 6181 .. „		3	6 0
„ No. 1850 .. „		2	10 0
„ No. 1909 .. „		3	4 0
„ No. 2609 .. „		3	6 0
„ No. 21021 .. „		3	6 0
„ No. 39620T.B.	38×22	4	6 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18	3	10 0
„ No. 95950-97979			
„ Saraswati	..36×18 ..		
„ TipooW/WWW34	×18	4	12 0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	4	11 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		5	0 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656			
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	3	4 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22	4	12 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510			
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	3	4 0
S.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820			
"Motor Car" ..	..	3	0 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS. Unchanged.			
No. 666 Shirtings	383×8Net		
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	12	10 0
„ 5151 „	44×38 „	10	0 0
„ 4141 „	44×38 „	9	4 0
„ 5544 „	44×38 „	9	4 0
„ 44000 „	48×38 „	9	6 0
„ 3800 „	44×38 „	14	12 0
„ 39000 „	44×38 „	12	10 0
„ 9898 „	38×38 „	10	11 0
„ 4500 „	44×38 „	13	4 0
„ 6600 „	44×38 „	9	2 0
„ 9999 „	44×38 „	13	0 0
„ 7777 „	36×44 „	13	8 0
„ 7500 „	34×40 „	11	12 0
„ 3 A Globe	36×40 „	14	13 0
„ „ 6000	„	14	13 0
'C" Sheetings	..30×36Ex.Bond	7	10 6
9" Dragons	..30+36 Ex. Bond	7	9 6
Elephant" Drills	..29×40 „	12	10 3
Duck" Drills	..26×40 „	10	5 0

WEEKLY SUGAR REPORT.

(Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 11.

We have nothing very special to report in our market which ruled quite unsettled during the week with fair demand and prices fluctuated to the extent of 6d. per cwt. all round. The highest rate for White Javas February-March touched to 19s. 7d. F. B. H. on 7th instant and lowest to 19s. 1d. on 10th instant since then the reports from supplying countries are rather steadier and we feel a slight better market. During the week a good business has been done in White Javas February-March shipment at 19s. 7d. to 19s. 1d. and March at 19s. 8d. to 19s. 3d. Free Bombay Harbour terms. The principal event in the Bazar was the report of a Chinese Firm having bought back some 4,500 tons of New crop Javas at 17s. 8d., C. I. F. Firms for July-September shipment.

Karachi and Calcutta are reported quiet markets with large arrivals and with rather better demand for ready Sugars prices are maintained. Java reported a quiet market with small fluctuations and there are sellers at every rise.

London and America are quiet but steady with small business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 17-10—18s. 9d. F. B Harbour stocks 70,000 bags.

T. M. O. Feb.-March—19s. 1d. F. B, Harbour.

T. M. O. March—19s. 3d. F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O. July-Sept.—17s. 8d. F. B, Harbour.

Beet Rs. 17-10—18s. 6d. F. B. Harbour stocks 160,000 bags.

Beet Feb.-March—19s. F.B. Harbour.

Various steamers with 61,000 bags Beet Sugars.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Ready as well as Forward prices have ruled steadier during the first half of the week and have ruled easier during the later half of the week under review. Ready prices record a drop of about 4 annas per cwt. and Forward prices also register a drop of about 4 to 6d. per cwt. in the last week-end price levels. There have been fresh arrivals of about 57,000 bags of Beet Sugar this week The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 17-15 and Rs. 17|9 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 18 and Rs. 17|10 for B. R B. Beet Ready Sugar, sh. 19|8 and sh. 18|9 for Feb-March, sh. 18 and sh. 17|6 for July-Aug-Sept., sh. 18|3 and sh. 17|8 for Oct-Nov-Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar, sh. 19 and sh. 18|8 for Dec. and sh. 19|7 and sh. 19|1 for Jan-Feb-March shipment for B. R. B. Beet Sugar

Total Stocks are estimated at 30,000 bags of Java Sugar and 80,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 17|9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 12|10 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Feb-March sh. 18|9 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug Sept. sh. 17|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAMNAGAR C.I.F.:—
Feb-March sh. 19|2 per cwt F.B.H

B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—
Ready Rs 17|10 per cwt.
Shipment Jan. sh. 18|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb-Mar. sh. 18|8 per cwt F.B.H.

GERMAN CRYSTAL SUGAR:—
Shipment Jan. sh. 18 per cwt. F.B.H.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

February 8.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co., Stock and Share Brokers, Bunder Road, Karachi.)

The business in the Railway shares has been better, Upper Sinds and the Sind Lights changing hands freely, the buyers paying full prices. The sellers for Larkanas are reserved.

Much demand has arisen for Electries, and much business is not possible owing to the shortage of the scrip. The Hyderabad Electries have been wanting.

The 6 per cent Karachi Port Trust Debentures have been on offer.

Name of the Company	Paid up Value	Present Value.
Sind Lights	100-0-0	153-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	130-0-0
Larkana Jacobabad	100-0-0	82-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	76-0-0
ELECTRICS:—		
Karachi Electries	100-0-0	96-0-0
Hyderabad Electries	100-0-0	98-0-0
DEBENTURES:—		
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	112-12-0
FLOUR MILLS.—		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	115-0-0
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	110-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

(PITAMBER & CO.)

Bombay Feb. 11.

As mentioned in our last report the tonnage is scarce and owners ask high rates. One steamer for March loading at Calcutta is fixed at Rs. 10. Owing to these circumstances the market shows firm tendency and we think would remain so for the time being Local Dealers are now beginning to realize this and they trying to secure full cargoes from Natal, etc. A cargo of Northern Navigation is fixed at 29|6 c.i.f. Bombay March April shipment.

During the week under report s.s. Nankai Maru arrived with full cargo Barari Selected Grade Coal, from which quantity has been sold at Rs. 18|4 c.i.f.

Steamers fixed with full cargoes Coal for the month of February.

5th s.s. Nankai Maru, Barari, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

9th s.s. Hemai Maru, Deshargarh, Andrew Yule and Co.

14th s.s. Ruijin Maru, Deshargarh, Andrew Yule and Co.

21st s.s. Katashi Maru Deshargarh, Andrew Yule and Co.

Steamers discharging:
s.s. Nankai Maru and s.s. Hemai Maru.

QUOTATIONS

Welsh c.i.f. Feb|Mar. shipment sh. 35|6.

St. Georges and Burn Side c.i.f. Feb-Mar

Northern Navigation c.i.f. Feb March shipment sh. 31.

shipment sh. 29|6; Ex-scales Darukhana Rs. 24.

Durban Navigation c.i.f. Feb-March shipment sh. 29|6; Ex-scales Darukhana Rs. 24.

Deshargarh c.i.f. Feb-March shipment Rs. 19 Ex-scales Darukhana Rs. 20|8.

Selected Grade c.i.f. Feb-March shipment Rs. 18|8; Ex-scales Darukhana Rs. 20.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

(PITAMBER & CO.)

Bombay, Feb. 11th.

Ports.		Steamers &/or Shipment	Seeds of 12 month & Cwts.	Seeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 of 16 Cwts. cwts. & measur.
Hull	February		20/-	21/-	22/- 23/-
	March		17/-	18/-	19/- 20/-
	April		15/-	16/-	17/- 18/-
London	Feb.-Mar.		17/-	18/-	19/- 20/-
Liverpool					
	February		21/-	22/-	23/- 24/-
	March		16/6	17/6	18/6 19/6
	April		15/-	16/-	17/- 18/-
Marseilles	Feb/Mar.		17/-	18/-	19/- 20/-
	April		15/-	16/-	17/- 18/-
Antwerp	Feb.		20/-	21/-	22/- 23/-
	March		17/-	18/-	19/- 20/-
	April		15/-	16/-	17/- 18/-
Rotterdam	February		22/-	23/-	24/- 25/-
	March		17/-	18/-	19/- 20/-
Hamburg	April		15/6	16/6	17/6 18/6
Bremen					
Havre	February		23/6	24/6	25/6 26/6
Dunkirk	February		20/-	21/-	22/- 23/-
	March		17/-	18/-	19/- 20/-
	April		15/-	16/-	17/- 18/-
Barcelona	March		20/-	21/-	22/- 23/-
	April		19/-	20/-	21/- 22/-
Genoa	February		18/-	19/-	20/- 21/-
	Mar/Apr.		16/6	17/6	18/6 19/6
Naples					
Leghorn					
Trieste	February		18/-	19/-	20/- 21/-
Venice	Mar/Apr.		16/6	17/6	19/6 19/6
New York	February				34/-

Remarks:—

Some activity is now evinced in the freight market. Several small and big lots were booked during the week under report, which include a parcel of 3000 tons for Leith March ship. On the basis of 17/-Sh. light seeds, 2750 tons for p.p. at 15/6 & 18/6 march ship. and 1000 tons for p.p. at 15/- & 18/- sh. for April & May each, 500 tons for Dkk. & Hull at 15/6 & 18/6 March ship, as also 450 tons booked for shipment from Marmagoa in Feb. at 21/6 sh. 250 tons were booked for T./Venice for April at 17/6 & 20/6 and 2100 tons for L'pool, Marseilles, Glassgow etc. March ship. at 15/- & 18/-.

Local sellers have raised their rates now by 1/- & 1/6 sh. per ton in several cases.

A charter is reported at 20/- sh. on D. W. basis for Europe and a steamer is fixed from Calcutta to Bombay at Rs. 10/- per ton for March ship. for Coal.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Bank as on the 4th, February 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		5,00 00 000
Public Deposits		11,63 58 000
Other Deposits		68,67 99 000
Loans against securities per contra		
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra		
Contingent Liabilities		
Sundries		49 51 000
Rupees.		91,43 58 000

The above balance sheet includes:

Deposits in London	£ 993,500
Advances in London	£1,026,400
Cash and balance at other Banks in London	£ 37,100

ASSETS.

Government Securities	18,49 15 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,74 69 000
Loans	17,79 26 000
Cash Credits	29,33 34 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	6,63 79 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	33 94 000
Bullion	34 000
Dead Stock	2,76 33 000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	
Sundries	57 07 000
Balances with other Banks	6 34 000
	77,74 25 000
Cash	13,69 33 000
Rupees.	91,43 58 000

Percentage 16.94.
Bank Rate 6%
Raised to 7%
as from 10th. February 1927.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bobbins—Slubbings—Eng.	46	4	0
Bobbins—Rovings—Eng.	28	10	0
Bobbins—Conical 5'' Eng.	6	0	0
Bobbins—Ring-5'' Eng.	11	12	0
Bobbins—Ring 6'' Jap.	8	8	0
Bobbins—Weft-5 3|8'' Jap.	6	6	0
Bobbins—Weft 6'' Jap.	6	2	0
Bobbins—Slub. Skwers	10	8	0
Bobbins—Rovings Skwers	9	8	0
Bandings—card-rim—scroll	1	1	6
Bandings—Tubular No. 2s.	1	10	0
Bandings—Tubular No. 3s.	1	8	6
Bandings Spindle 3 ply.	1	2	6
Cloth Roller—16 oz. Kenion	8	4	0
Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion	9	4	0
Fillets—Emery	0	2	6
Fillets—Cylinder-Doffer	0	8	3
Flannel Sizing Plain 66 Kenion	3	8	0
Flannel Sizing-Twill 66 Kenion	3	10	0
Flannel Sizing-Plain 72 Kenion	3	12	0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-72 Kenion	3	14	0
Elastic Healds	18	8	0
Healds—15|40S-32 to 56s	1	1	9
Healds—15|40S-28s.	4	0	0
Pickers—No. 4	50	0	0
Picking Bands hairy	1	12	6
Reeds steel—32 to 56s.	0	2	4
Reeds steel—28s	0	3	6
Rope Lambeth—1-1|2 and 1.3|4	1	10	6
Wire Healds	3	0	0

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Acid Acetic	0	6	11
Acid Oxalic	24	0	0
Alum of Chrome	12	8	0
Alum of Potash	46	0	0
Alumina Sulphate	6	2	0
Bleaching Powder	14	8	0
Copper Sulphate	18	12	0
Chloride Magnesium	4	10	0
Dextrine	18	0	0
Farina	14	12	0
Litherage	33	0	0
Liquor Ammonia	0	8	0
Maize Starch	12	6	0
Potash Chlorate	0	3	5
Potash Bichromate	53	0	0
Potash Prussiate Yellow	1	8	0
Soda Caustic	17	4	0
Soda Sulphide	10	4	0
Soda Hydrosulphide	0	12	6
Soda Bichromate	27	0	0
Salt Aniline	0	8	4
Salt Antimony	0	6	9
Salt Epsom	3	12	0
Salt Glauber	3	12	0
Sugar lead Brown	35	0	0
Sugar lead White	40	0	0
Sago Flour	12	12	0

DYE STUFFS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow	95	0	0
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger	95	0	0
Alizarine 20 per cent I.P.	95	0	0
Alizarine 20 per cent Big Pac	70	0	0
Crysophinine	2	14	0
Hemetine Crystals	0	11	0
Indenthrine Blue	3	6	0
Indenthrine Violet	5	8	0
Indigo	2	0	0
Magenta Crystals	6	4	0
Malachite Green	3	4	0
Methyl Violet	3	2	0
Napthol A. S.	6	0	0
Napthol A. S. B. S.	7	0	0
Nigrosene Crystals	1	9	0
Sarlet	3	0	0
Sulphur Black	0	9	6
Victoria Blue	2	6	0

A Noakhali message says:—A Khitish Chandra Roy Choudhury, Editor of "Deshervani" has been convicted under Sections 142-A and 153-A I. P. C. in connection with the publication of an article and sentenced to fines of Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 in default one and three months simple imprisonment respectively, the sentences to run consecutively.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. Rajputana with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay women's meeting to express sympathy with Chinese struggle for freedom, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4 p.m.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting, Third Day. (First race to be run at 2 p.m.)

Swami Sharvananda's last lecture on "Practical aspects of Vedanta", University Library Building, 6 p.m.

Extraordinary general meeting of Insurance Brokers, N. S. & S. Brokers' Association Hall, Share Bazar, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.

Opening of the Bombay Baby Week, at Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, by the Governor, 6 p.m., (Exhibition is open from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.)

Improvement Trust meeting, 3 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

LATIF CAMRUDIN AMIRUDIN.—11th morning at 11-20 a.m. at his residence at Chawpati of pneumonia.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" arrived London on Thursday, the 10th inst.

The Clan line s.s. "Mackellar" left Liverool on the morning of the 10th inst.

ADDRESS TO DR. T. O. SHAH.

A public meeting will be held to present an address to Dr. T. O. Shah, at Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank Road, at 3-30 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

INSURANCE BROKERS' MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Insurance brokers working in Bombay will meet to-day (Saturday) in the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association Hall, Share Bazar, Fort, at 3 p.m. (S.T).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 am. of 10th to 6 p.m. of 11th February:—Small-pox attacks 6 death 3, Plague attack 1 death 1, and the total mortality is 80. Total mortality this day last year was 79.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

A public meeting of women of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to express their sympathy with China in her struggle for Freedom. Mrs. Gokhale, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Khadilkar and Mr. J. K. Mehta will address the meeting

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

Prof. N. K. Bhagwat will give the next discourse in the Society's Hall in the Nair Clock Tower Building, Corner of Sandhurst and Lamington Roads, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) The subject for the class will be "A Jataka Tale in a Sanskrit Play". The "Dhammapada" Class will meet at 8-30 a.m.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

Swami Sharvananda, of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Bombay, will deliver the third and concluding lecture of his additional course of lectures on the Philosophy of the Upanishads in the Lecture Hall, University Library Building, to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The Practical Aspect of Vedanta."

RELIGIOUS CONVERSATION.

There will be interchange of views in public between Mr. Satyapriya, the recent Islamic convert to the Vedic Religion (Arya Samaj) and Maulana Khujandi at the Arya Samaj Hall, Bombay, to-morrow (Sunday) from 6-30 to 8 p.m. (B.T.) under the auspices of the Arya Samaj when Mr Satyapriya will state first why he gave up Islam, and Maulana Khujandi will reply thereto.

SOCIAL CLUB, LALBAG.

Under the auspices of the above Club a Congratulatory Function will be held in honour of Mr. R. S. Asavale for being successfully returned to the Bombay Legislative Council and Mr. S. K. Bole and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar.-at-Law, for being nominated to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Government, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8.30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Social Service League, Parel Settlement. 91B, Chinchpokli, Bombay.

HINDU DHARMA RAKSHA SAMITI.

As resolved in the Seventh Mahamandal Mahadhiveshan an All-India Body styled Hindu Dharma Raksha Samiti with Prof. P. Seshadri, M.A., of the Hindu University as President and Swami Dayanand as Secretary has been started at Benares. The Body aims at serving all sections of Hindus especially hill tribe and depressed classes from being engulfed in alien religions and giving them proper status in society. A strong provisional committee has already been formed and work begun in righ earnest. The Hindu public having sympathy with this philanthropic movement and wishing to learn detailed objects and rules should write to Swami Dayanand, Secretary, Dharma Raksha Samiti Mahamandal Building, Jagatguni, Benares.

PERIAL CINEMA.

The audience enjoying cinema pictures in the Imperial Cinema were thrown in a great deal of panic on Thursday night when they saw smoke issuing from the operating room which was soon enveloped in flames. The employees, however, exercised their presence of mind and used the fire extinguishers and also 'phoned for help at Byculla Fire Brigade. Two engines from Gowalia Tank and Byculla immediately responded to the call but fortunately the fire extinguishers of the cinema had already brought the fire under control and outside help was not found necessary. The cinema belongs to Mr. M. D. Rangwalla and the damage is caused to the extent of R600. The whole property is valued at about R3 lakhs and if the fire was not extinguished in time in all probability it would have proved disastrous. The cause of the outbreak is said [illegible] contact

"NOT A MERE GAMBLING HOUSE."

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITIES.

THAWARMAL'S STATEMENT TO THE COURT.

Further hearing in the case in which Thawarmal Rupchand, one of the 150 members of the Shri Mahajan Association Bombay and others who had been arrested by the police about a year ago on a charge of keeping a common gaming house was tried as a test case, was resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. Frank Oliviera appeared for the prosecution while Mr. C. N. Kanga with Mr. Chhatrapati conducted the defence.

Thawarmal the accused in the test case made the following statement:—

I am innocent of the charge laid against me. I do not keep a common gaming house. I am a member of Shri Mahajan Association Limited an Association registered under Act VII of 1913 of the Indian Companies Act and limited by Guarantee, formed with the object of carrying on legitimate business in cotton of which delivery was to be given and taken on due dates. A Memorandum of Association specifying in detail the objects of the said Association was prepared and submitted for approval to all the members before the same was filed with the Registrar of Companies and the Company was incorporated on the 18th of July 1925.

All these facts that took place long before January 1926 clearly show that ours was not a mere gambling business but honest legitimate business in which delivery was contemplated. Our Association being a new one, the business was confined only to forward transactions in Broach Cotton, the first due date whereof was April/May 1926 i.e., 1st April to 25th May 1926. Accordingly I myself have given and taken delivery on the due date on the transactions that remained outstanding then, a statement showing delivery given and taken in respect of transactions put through by me.

Teji Mandi business is legitimate business in cotton as well as in other articles.

I say that the business that myself and the other members of the Association are doing is a *bona fide* and legitimate business in cotton wherein delivery is not only contemplated but is actually given and taken when required. Even in case where our constituents fail to take or give delivery under our Associations Rules as brokers we are liable to fulfil our obligations.

I deny that I am doing any gambling business in cotton or have done any gambling business without the intention of giving and taking delivery or that I am keeping a common gaming house.

I say that these proceeds have been instituted against me and others at the instigation of the Board of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., who consider that the business that we are carrying on is a competitive business with the business of their Association and is likely to have an adverse effect on the business of their members including the Brokers' Association.

As a matter of fact all the material witnesses for the prosecution are connected with the East India Cotton Association Ltd., who are the real prosecutors and who from the commencement, even before any business was done by us, persistently represented that the business we would do would be gambling.

I say that a very large amount of business is also put through in our Bazar by the Members of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., and Cotton Brokers Association Ltd., and vice versa. Some of the Members of our Association are also the Members of the Cotton Brokers' Association Ltd.,

I am innocent and pray that I be acquitted."

Further hearing was then adjourned to February 26.

ALLEGED LIVING ON FOUL EARNING.

CASE UNDER THE PROSTITUTION AC

An investigation is being held in the Court of the 4th Presidency Magistrate, by Mr. I. N. Meha, at Girgaum, in a case under the Prostitution Act in which one Sobagchand Nagimchand is being charged at the instance of Inspector Lyons of the Lamington Road Police Station, for living on the earnings of one Manikbai, a prostitute at Banama lane off Sandhurst Road. It transpired that three Banias lodged a complaint at the office of Mr. Kelly, the Police Commissioner, to the effect that the woman Manikbai, was being detained in a room kept by the accused, who also throve on her earnings. They were referred to the Inspector at the Lamington Road Police Station who was directed to make inquiries. The inspector hit upon the novel plan of sending one of the Banias as a bogus customer with a marked ten rupee note to the house of the woman Manikbai—a ruse used with great success in excise cases. The accused, it is alleged, fell into the trap, for on the police arriving a little later at the premises they instituted a search and found the marked note in the waistcoat of the accused which was having on a peg. Further inquiries revealed the fact that the rent bill stood in the name of the accused and several incriminating letters belonging to him were also seized by the police. Evidence was led to show that some time previously at Seth Mahal, the accused was living with the same woman with whom other women of the same profession were putting up. The defence story appears to be that the woman Manikbai is only a servant in the employ of the accused. The case is proceeding.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor is conducting the case for the Crown and the accused is being defended by Mr. Sheth, pleader.

HARVEY "DEFAMATION" CASE.

MR. NARIMAN'S ILLNESS.

NO HEARING TO-DAY.

The Harvey Defamation Case in which Mr. K. F. Nariman, M. L. C., has been charged by Mr. T. Harvey, late of the Development Department will come up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court to-day (Saturday) at 1 p.m. But it is understood, the hearing will be adjourned because Mr. Nariman has been ill for the last three days. Looking at the condition of his health on Friday, Mr. Vicajee, counsel for Mr. Nariman, wrote to the complainant's counsel requesting him to agree to the adjournment application because the hearing could not be proceeded with in the absence of Mr. Nariman.

It is understood, the complainant has agreed to the proposed adjournment.

THE COLABA MURDER CASE.

MR. PHILLIPS' EVIDENCE.

On a charge of murder of Thayarammabai, a Madrasi woman aged 35, S. Kuppuswamy (absconding), Alexander, Jaffarali Jeeva and Meherali Jeewa were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday morning. It will be recalled that Thayarammabai was found dead in her room at Colaba on January 24 and the Coroner's jury at an inquest concluded on Tuesday last had recorded a verdict of death by a shot fired by Kuppuswamy, the first accused who is yet absconding.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, the Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution while Mr. Chhotalal Desai defended the third and fourth accused.

Mr. Walter George Phillips the owner of the revolver with which Kuppuswamy is alleged to have shot the deceased was the first and only witness examined on Friday. He deposed that his revolver and 75 rounds of ammunition were packed in his bedding bag when he went to Lahore in December last. He returned to Bombay on December 23rd and put up at 510, Taj Mahal Hotel. While he left for Bandra on January 22, his bearer, Kuppuswamy was in charge of the room. He returned on January 24. The day after his return, Kuppuswamy asked witness to pay him off. He paid him R10 then and promised to pay the balance later. But he never saw Kuppuswamy again.

The following morning, witness continued, he saw the account of the murder in the papers and learned that the accused was absconding. He grew suspicious and informed the police. He did not find his revolver in its usual place. It was found hidden in the trunk and was loaded. One of the chambers was fired. That fact also was communicated to the police.

Further hearing was then adjourned to February 25.

On the application of Mr. Desai Jaffarali and Meherali were released on a bail of R200 and a surety each.

CHARGED WITH COMMITTING MURDER

The Coroner concluded inquest on Friday touching the death of Namdeo, a six-months' old child of Vasudeo Vishram who died in her mother's arms at Colaba having sustained injuries on his skull by the blow of a stick of Krishnanand Subre in the course of a riot on the 1st instant. The police arrested nineteen suspects who were placed before the Coroner. The jury returned a verdict of murder against Krishnanand and his accomplices who would be placed before the Magistrate for trial.

TAXI-DRIVER CONVICTED OF MISBEHAVIOUR.

For insult, assault and intimidation, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted S. A. N. Bartels, an Anglo-Indian taxi-driver at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday and sentenced him to pay a fine of R15.

Behramji Jehangir Irani, the owner of George Restaurant who was the complainant in the case said that the accused took some dishes in his restaurant situated at Old Customs House at about 8 p.m. on January 16, and when he was presented with a bill for R2|5|6, he created a row and threatened to assault the complainant.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he had behaved in such a way because being drunk he did not know what he was dong. The next day he had gone to the complainant and had offered his apologies.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him as above.

CONVICTED OF RASH DRIVING.

TAXI-DRIVER GETS 1 MONTH'S R. I

Palpananum Parameshwaran Menon, driver of car, No. Bom. 2843 was convicted, for rash driving by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The case against the accused was, that on January 9, at about 8 p.m. the accused was driving his car along Cruickshank Road from Dhobi Talao at a speed of about 15 miles an hour. As his car came opposite the middle gate of the Cama Hospital, it collided with a dog cart that came out of the Hospital with a result that Thalasdar Nathusing a risaldar in the Government House and two others who were seated in the cart were thrown out and injured. The accident, the prosecution alleged, was due to the rash and negligent manner in which the accused drove his car.

The defence of the accused who pleaded non-guilty was that he was driving his car at an ordinary speed and on the proper side of the road. As soon as he approached the Cama Hospital main gate, the dog cart came out all of a sudden taking no notice at all of its approach. He swerved to the left to avoid an accident, but the cart also swerved to the left with the result that his car collided with the cart causing considerable injury to the car.

The Magistrate, however, convicted the accused and sentenced him as above.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, the Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. A. R. Gadkari.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF CHARAS.

MUSLIM YOUTH SENTENCED.

For possessing 17 tolas of charas without a license, Haji Ahmed Peer Mahomed, a Muslim youth was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 n default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six weeks, by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

The prosecution story was that on receipt of certain information, the hut of the accused at Carnac Bunder was searched and the charas was found in a boot that was hidden in a box. The accused was thereupon arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the charas did not belong to him.

The Magistrate however convicted the accused and sentenced him as above.

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SIR LALLUBHAI OPENS LIFE BRANCH

On Monday, the 7th instant Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., performed the opening ceremony of the Life Branch of the above Company at Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay in the presence of a large gathering. In proposing Sir Lalubhai to the chair, Mr. Naishadrai B. Dave, gave a brief history of the Argus Insurance Company doing business in Fire Insurance for the last seven years and how the Company had made a steady progress under very strictly economical management so as to declare annual dividends from the second year of its inception. He said that the insurance business did not require a big capital, if the management happened to be in the hands of honest and self-sacrificing people. From a very modest beginning, the Bombay Life Assurance Company of which Sir Lallubhai is the Chairman, enjoyed to-day a very sound position. It was in fitness of things, therefore, that Sir Lalubhai with his broad-mindedness, should consent to perform the opening ceremony of a sister company. Mr. K. S. Kotwal seconded Mr. Dave.

Sir Lalubhai on occuping the chair agreed with the remarks of Mr. Dave and laid special stress on economical and honest management in order to achieve success. He considered that the insurance field was vast in India and could give sufficient work for many more companies. He, therefore, said Mr. Dave, the promoters and the branch of the company had the wishes and blessings of himself and those present for a prosperous and bright career. Mr. R. P. Correia the Life Manager then gathered life proposals to the extent of over half a lakh from the audience. A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman by Mr. D. C. Vakil seconded by Mr. Shantaram Nadkarni followed by refreshments terminated the proceedings.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. D. C. and Mrs. Erskine and Professor C. Sarolea arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Friday.

Lady Wilson visited the Adams Wylie Hospital at Gilder Street and afterwards the League of Mercy Shelter Rescue Home on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a dinner party at Government House, on Friday, when the following were invited:—

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Sir Victor Sassoon, The Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. C. P. Blackwell, The Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. S. S. Patkar, Sir Francis Oppenheimer, Sir Mohamud Yusuf, Sir Dhunjibhoy and Lady Bomanji, Mr J. B. Kanga, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Bell, M.. J. Monteath, Monsieur J. Bendian, Dr. and Mrs. M. A. de Heredia, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. A. F. Hamilton, Lt.-Colonel B Higham, Captain E. H. Daughish, Commander and Mrs. H. L. Davis, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. F. J. Page, Lt.-Colonel D. R. C. Hartley, Mr. H. C. B. Mitchell, The Revd. J. L. C. Dark, Major and Mrs P. K. Gilroy, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Blunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hardie, Mr. H. F. Hobbs, Miss Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. J. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Nissim, Mr. F. C. M. St. Paul, Mr. R. J. Sulivan.

HIGH COURT.

LANGLEY D'ARCY CASE.

HEARING FIXED FOR FEB. 21.

In connection with the defamation suit filed by G. E. D. Langley, a well-known race horse owner claiming Rs. 50,000 as damages from his trainer Capt. M. R. D'Arcy in respect of certain statements made by the latter in a letter to the Secretary of the W. I. Turf Club, an application to expedite the hearing was made by Sir Thomas Strangman on behalf of the defendant before Mr. Justice Kemp.

Sir Thomas stated that the defendant had now come back from Australia where he went in May last, for the special purpose of attending this case. Some of his witnesses were leaving on March 12, and he therefore urged that the suit might be fixed for hearing on Feb. 21.

His Lordship remarked that he had no ambition to select interesting cases for himself as was the habit of Mr. Justice (now Lord) Dasling in England. But in the special circumstances of the case, he was willing to take up the case, provided the Chief Justice was agreeable to it.

Sir Thomas Strangman, after obtaining the consent of the Chief Justice, announced it to his Lordship who fixed the hearing on 21st February.

FATAL REVENGE ON MARWARI.

GOVT'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL AGAINST ACQUITTAL.

The Bombay Government appeal against the acquittal on a murder charge of two brothers, Nathu Sakharam and Vithoba Sakharam, by the Sessions Judge of East Khandesh came up for hearing before Justices Fawcett and Patkar at the High Court.

The two brothers who were living together were heavily indebted to the deceased Lachiram Marwadi who had sold some of their lands in execution of the decrees he had obtained against them. A month before the offence, the accused sent applications to the subordinate judge and the police authorities complaining that the Marwadi had fraudulently obtained the decrees and threatening that "if he did not mend his ways, and anything happened to him by the will of God, they would not be responsible for it." No action was taken on these applications by the authorities. Thereafter on 29th January 1926, the deceased's nephew went to the accused's house accompanied by a bailiff for attachment of his moveable property in execution of a decree. The accused promised to pay off the next morning, and threatened them saying "We shall see how you attach our property." Next morning before daybreak, both the accused went to the house of the deceased and hacked him to death with spears and axes.

In acquitting both the accused the Sessions Judge held that though the evidence for the motive was convincing, it was not clear which of the two accused had inflicted the fatal injuries. "When there is no reasonable doubt" he remarked "that either of the accused must have inflicted the injuries, the acquittal of both seems rather astounding, and I very much regret that having committed such a brutal murder, the culprit should go unpunished. The only solace is to be found in the hackneyed but nontheless a salutary and sound maxim of law that it is better than ten guilty men should escape than that one innocent person should be punished." Against this, the Government of Bombay appealed to the High Court.

In giving judgment, their Lordships came to the conclusion, that the evidence against the second accused was not sufficiently strong to justify his conviction. As regards the first accused he was proved to have been present there with a common murderous intention, and he would be equally guilty, under section 34 of the Penal Code, even if he did not actually participate in the offence. Their Lordships disagreed with the view of the Sessions Judge, and referred to the Privy Council decision in 'Emperor vs. Barendra Kumar Ghosh' (27 Bombay Law Rep. p. 148), in which it was held that where two or more persons went with a common murderous intension, and a murder was accordingly committed by one of them, the others would be equally guilty of murder. Under the circumstances their Lordships convicted the first accused, and in view of the possible extenuating circumstance that he was acting under a sense of grievance sentenced him to the lesser punishment of transportation for life.

"LAZIEST PEOPLE UNDER THE SUN."

BURMA HOME MEMBER'S ARROGANT TALK.

RANGOON, Feb. 10.

The members who walked out of the Council yesterday, attended the Council to-day.

Discussing the demand for grants made by the Home Member under the head "Police", Dr. U. Ba Pe, (Nationalist) said that an increase in the Police force would not reduce crime. In his opinion, if Government looked after the economic condition of the people, there would be no necessity for much expenditure under this head. Instead of spending money on opening more police stations, it would be better to spend on educating the poor people and encouraging industries.

The Home Member in winding up the debate urged that there should be better village organisations to reduce crime. As regards the economic condition of Burmans, he said that as a Burman, he knew that Burmans were "the laziest people under the sun."

The motion for reduction was lost and the Council adjourned until to-morrow.—A. P.

The Hon. Mr. Monoharlal, Minister for Education, visited Amritsar on Friday morning and was accorded a cordial reception. H visited all the local High Schools. An address of welcome was presented on behalf of the staff and students and the Minister expressed his gratification at what he saw. Last evening, he was entertained at a garden party by prominent citizens.—A.P.

LATEST NEWS.

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

In connection with the anti-malarial campaign started by the Madras Corporation a large number of coolies are now engaged in cleaning work which is being carried under the supervision of the Commissioner. The Commissioner has served notices on the Executive Engineers of Government in charge of Cooum and Buckingham Canals to have the rank vegetation on the banks removed and banks cleaned. Similar notices have also been served on the owners of private tanks and ponds in the city.—A. P.

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

The Governor-in-Council has declared forfeited to His Majesty every copy wherever found of Sunday edition of the "Milap" newspaper, (Lahore) dated the 2nd January 1927, in the Urdu language on the ground that it contains matter publication of which is punishable under Section 153 A of the Indian Penal Code.—A. P.

NAGPUR, Feb. 11.

Mr. Sanjana, City Magistrate, Nagpur, convicted to-day Ahmedulla and Mohiuddin and sentenced them to six months and four months rigorous imprisonment respectively on a charge of attacking a Hindu dead body procession and causing disturbance to a religious assembly. The Magistrate held that if Ahmedulla had not excited the other Mahomedans there would have been no riot. Ahmed Mian Abamian and Ramjan were also convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees seventy-five each or in default to undergo two months rigorous imprisonment. —A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	February, 11.
Previous closing rate	14.08
To-day's opening rate	14.03
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	14.02
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL.

	February, 11.
Previous closing rate	7.51
To-day's opening rate	7.51
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's closing rate	7.54
Difference	+.03

Sowri closing	281	4	0
Khandi closing	282	4	0

MARKET.

London, Feb. 11.

Silver Ready	26.4
Difference	— 9 As.
Forward	26.2
Difference	— 9 As.

Tone of market:—China sold.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

In the share market jutes opened fully steady and though business for the most part was confined to the lower issues the tone was reflected among the higher priced stocks which seem to be well held my investors. In cottons Dunbar, Bowreah and Bengal Luxmi were all in favour at advancing rates. In coals and teas only a moderate turnover resulted practically at unaltered rates. In miscellaneous a limited number of transactions passed at current prices. Scarcity of sellers accounts for the non-expansion of business in rubber section. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities:—5 per cent loan 1945/55 107/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 362.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar Railway Railway 74, Katawhall Lala Bazar Railway 76, Sara Serajganj Railway 98/12.

Cottons:—Bengal Luxmi Cotton 115, Bengal Nagpore Cotton 25/2, Bowreah ord 394, Dunbar ord 214/8, Kesoram ord 4/6, do pref 71,

Jutes:—Barnagore 235, Budge Budge 530, Cheviot 321, Birla ord 11/7, Clive 39/10, Howrah 47, Hukumchand ord 14/2, do pref 98/4, Kamarhatty 706, National 34/2, Northbrook pref 120, Presidency 9/3, Reliance 82/8, Waverley 6.

Coals:—Bengal Bhatdee 2, Burrakur 19 Churulia 1/12, Jainty Central 4/10, New Beerbhoom 22/4, Union 21/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ord 11, do pref 11/8, Indian Iron and Steel 9/14, B. L. Corporation ord 4/11, do pref 125/8, Calcutta Tramways ord 11/10, British Ceylon Corporation 4, Midnapore Zemindary 132.

Tea Companies: Bishnauth 32, East India 23/8, Tukvar 33.—A. P.

12 YEARS OLD BOY MISSING

Mahiji Varajbhai an Indian Christian from Ahmedabad residing at Raikhad reports to the Bombay police to help him to find out his son aged about 12 years named Manilal who left his home on the 18th of November 1926 in company of some other boys. The father has not heard of his son since his disappearance but suspects that he is some where in Bombay. The boy has a dog bite mark on the middle joint of the right leg and a scar on pupil.

Lord Lytton visited Gangajalghati on Thursday and met the President of the Panchayats, and members of the Weaving and Irrigation Co-operative Societies. He discussed with them the progress of their work and the general condition of the localities in which they worked.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 12, 1927.

ANOTHER BURDEN UPON INDIA.

When the supplementary grant for aviation for nearly ten lakhs for the year ending March 31, 1927, came for sanction before the Legislative Assembly Pandit Kunzru moved that consideration of the demand should be postponed because the House had not been put into possession of certain very material information by the Government. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas was in complete agreement with the suggestion and remarked that the issues involved in sanctioning the expenditure were "very serious" and that the burden upon Indian revenues would in future amount very probably to thirty lakhs annually. There is no doubt that the Government of India are fully determined upon saddling upon the Indian exchequer this additional expenditure. Land for an air-base has been already acquired in Salsette, the Karachi aero-drome will absorb a huge amount of money and their plans in full conformity with the desires of the British Air Ministry are quite made up. The little importance they attach to the views of the Assembly in the matter can be gauged from the fact that it was asked to pass the supplementary grant when the Memorandum issued by the Air Board was not even circulated to the members. The summary now issued by the Press agencies of that Memorandum indicates how serious for India are the issues involved in the air policy determined for this country at the behest of Downing Street. The Memorandum mentions a "steady line of development" and recommends this steady advance for the acceptance of the Assembly and vaguely mentions that "the financial commitments involved must take their place in due course with the competing demands for expenditure in other directions."

This assurance will prove but illusory because in spite of the reference to "competing demands in other directions" unless the Assembly keeps a vigilant eye and insists on certain very definite conditions being agreed to by Government, the expenditure upon the Air Force will soon be as heavy an octopus as the military expenditure to-day. For the present our legislators are told by Government that the idea is to promote Civil Aviation only on a large scale. What they must insist on ascertaining is whether like the company-managed railways this is to be done by private enterprise liberally supported by the State, and whether such an enterprise will ultimately be taken over by the State. Then there is the important question of training of Indians for the new service. To-day assurances may be given that such training will, of course, be given. But let it be remembered that India's previous experience in regard to official promises to train Indians for the other war services is very disappointing. We want the creation of an Indian Air Service which will be officered by Indians, a service whose technical and directing brain will be Indian. The chance offered to a few Indians to learn to be pilots does not mean that a right beginning in this direction will be made. On the contrary, the indications are that at India's expense Britain will develop an air arm in India as a strong and reliable fighting machine which will be controlled, officered and looked upon as another preserve for employment by her own sons. And this will be considered as India's "bearing her part in the development of civil aviation and in defending her aerial merchantmen with an efficient and adequate defensive service." The non-official members of the Assembly must, in face of this new danger of another burden on Indian revenues, refuse to sanction it unless they are satisfied that it is Indians who will form the personnel of the Air Force, that definite steps for the training of Indians will be immediately taken, that in civil as well as miliatry aviation they are not shut out from any of its branches, and that Indian money will be spent on the creation of a really Indian air arm.

SHOCKING REVELATIONS.

All responsible publicists are agreed that the Indian States should ultimately occupy a proper place in the future Federation of United India and that for the consummation of that great aim the Governments of all the States, like those of the British provinces, should be fully responsible to the representatives of the people. The Indian National Congress took a momentous step in that direction at Nagpur by permitting the subjects of our States to participate in the Congress Committees and there is no doubt that this change in the Congress constitution, coupled with the rise of the Non-co-operation movement, has given a great stimulus to popular agitation in many States. Of course, most of the rulers have remained adamant against all the demands for constitutional rights and administrative reforms. But all their efforts have proved of no avail in checking the growth of popular discontent and the permeation of new ideas of liberty and self-government. One of the most fruitful of these ideas that first developed on British soil sought to raise the dignity of the farmer and the citizen and to make him intolerant of the time-honoured slavery of "Veth" and "Begar". While Councils busied themselves with appointing committees and passing resolutions with a view to root out these evils, some Conferences and village workers combined to carry on vigorous propaganda among our peasants in the matter and taught them to resist the orders of the official myrmidons even at the risk of being lashed or imprisoned. And as this movement rapidly spread in British districts it was inevitable that it should overflow into the boundaries of adjoining States. While this has led to very serious consequences in some parts of Rajputana, it has been making its way with less tragic results in other States like those of Baroda, Kathiawar and Mahikantha Agency. None the less, the new movement for freedom from official thraldom has taken a very heavy toll of sacrifice and suffering the latest example of which is afforded by the most tragic tale of tyranny and woe that reaches us from the Sathamba taluka of the Mahikantha States.

We are indebted to Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan for setting out in a small pamphlet the results of the careful inquiries he held into the grievances of the people of that Taluka at their public meeting held on 20th January last and the full statements he secured from the aggrieved persons themselves. We will leave alone the general policy of ruthless exaction by which the Thakore Sri Ratnasinhaji has increased his yearly income from Rs. 10,000, to Rs. 50,000 during the past few years, "every drop of blood being sucked from the cultivating population" for the purpose. We will concern ourselves for the present with drawing attention to the seven specific statements given by the professor. The oppression that has been described in these statements—which may or may not be much exaggerated but which reveal a state of things that calls for immediate enquiry and redress—can easily be attributed to three causes—first, the general grasping policy of the State, second, the practice of extorting evidence from unwilling persons and, third, the curse of forced labour. A poor barber harassed by continuous demands for free labour leaves the State for earning his bread in British territory and immediately his house and furniture are attached and auctioned, to replenish the State's treasury. Similarly, no sooner did a Patel leave his place to make his living elsewhere, his house was locked and sealed by the authorities "though his brother is still living in Sathamba and cultivating his lands." While only two such cases have been cited in the pamphlet we may be sure they are not the only ones of the kind. Only one instance has been given of the second variety in which a "Patel Shanker Kalu was mercilessly beaten almost to death" with a view to extort evidence of another person's alleged crime. Such methods of extorting confessions are not quite uncommon in India but the Police in Sathamba have apparently been given a perfectly free hand to harass clearly innocent persons so that the guilty ones may be convicted. But three out of the seven statements deal with forced labour which seems to be the root cause of most of the troubles. That even Bhayats, though members of the ruling family, are not immune from this slavery is brought out by the fact that one "Bhayat belonging to the Bhagawat clan to which the Thakore Saheb himself belongs died last year as a result of the beating to which he was subjected for refusing to do forced labour." And what a frightful torture was inflicted on another Patel who "was dragged in the freezing cold of winter midnight without being allowed to take clothing or covering" simply because he could not supply his cart during the day in the absence of bullocks! But the climax is reached in the statement which describes the harrowing tale of a woman being first asked to remove her garments and then being mercilessly caned with her husband for committing the crime of refusing to lend her mare to an officer in the absence of her husband!

We have gone at such length into these gruesome allegations of oppression only because they are symptomatic of what is happening almost every day in many of our Indian States. "All this is rendered possible," as Prof Swaminarayan says, "by the protection that the Suzerein Power affords to the Indian States." But there is a limit even to the general non-intervention policy of British Government, which has been clearly indicated by the recent events in bigger States and by the appointment of the new Dewan for the Idar State which had attained scandalous notoriety under the old regime. Do these rulers want the aggrieved subjects always to carry on a vigorous agitation within the safe limits of British districts and do they desire the Government of India to come down on them with aheavy hand? We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without administering a warning to the rulers of these States that unless they set their house in order betimes and reform their administration to suit modern ideas of liberty and justice, there will be no alternative for our patriots and politicians than to call for a drastic curtailment of their powers and a more systematic policy of supervision and interference over their administration with a view to protect the rights and liberties of their patient and loyal subjects.

ART EDUCATION.

Dissatisfaction with the aims, ideals and methods of tuition of the schools of art has been in India, as elsewhere an old story. The demand for national ideals in art has served as a protest and not infrequently as a platitude. Those entrusted with the direction of the schools of art in India may be aware of the dissatisfaction. But they have, hitherto, remained, as a rule, irresponsive to the national demand. Fortunately, the Bombay School of Art has, ever since the able and devoted championship of its present Principal, ventured to provide the exception. It has, it must in all fairness be acknowledged, endeavoured to respond to the demand. But the stagnant existence which it led during a period, previous to its present new regime, of over two decades has, naturally, left its dead-weight and disrepute. It is these encumbrances that check those who wish to assert, with ascertainable facts, its unique career and position in the country. It is this sad legacy, acquired during the apathetic period in its career, of dead routine, mechanical administration, obsolete schedules and curriculum that even now continues to hamper the development of its new undertakings. It is the same legacy of obstacles that has made the School the subject of cheap sneers. Motives have been attributed to the Principal and he has been made the target for violent personal attacks just short of abuse. Two things are almost invariably and, perhaps, conveniently forgotten by those who have been indulging in, or have connived at, the mischievous licence. The first is, that the instituion has, in fact, made the attempt to respond to the national demand. This is a claim yet unregistered by other and similar official art institutions in the country. That being so, it is, or should be, up to us to create and ensure the conditions necessary and congenial for the worker, even though he happens to be a non-Indian, who has dared to register the claim. Capt. Gladstone Solomon has, in the annual report read at the recent prize distribution of the School, referred to the cramped space, to the inefficiency and insufficiency of equipment in the School. He did not refer to the state of affairs which permits vexatious interference from irresponsible executive officials. The abrupt abolition of freehand drawing, one of the nation's undisputed artistic gifts, is an instance sufficiently indicative. We cannot have it both ways. We are fully entitled to demand all that we consider essential for the advancement of national ideals in art. We cannot at the same time refuse to acknowledge that we are fully responsible also for ensuring the conditions, for those who are eager to respect and respond to the demand, that would obtain for the School an approximate stability of aim and policy of art instruction and efficient equipment.

Sir Leslie Wilson's instructive reference on the occasion to the "artistic embellishment of the city" is illustrative, again, of the responsible part we are expected to play, if we are in earnest about the desired reforms in the School. He wished to see the modelling class, for instance, "obtain far more patronage from architects and others." The Consulting Architect to the Government ought to set an example. There is precedent as well as reason for the example. Sir Leslie Wilson also suggested that "similar practical use of the Reay Art Workshops, which are exhibiting so many beautiful and useful objects to-day, would certainly result in an increase in the artistic embellishments of this city." Prof. Batley in a recent speech showed how India could be self-reliant in the matter of a great variety of building materials. These are some of the most important problems which require earnest attention and study. They are the objects towards which the nation's attention ought to be constantly directed and applied. Interest in art has, however, for most of us, developed not further than an intellectual pastime. The facile cynicism, the clever superficialities and the vague longings and dissatisfaction which mark the empty polemics and impulses of the majority of those eager to reform are, unambiguously, indicative of the stage we have reached in our interest, knowledge of and insight into art. The students' work exhibited on the occasion called for specific suggestions. The different sections of the work, the relation between the different sections, the exercises which mark the progressive stages of the work required understanding and study. How many of the reforming enthusiasts just passed by, for instance, the analytic studies and the drawings of sciography in the architectural section! How many of them cared to observe the talent as revealed in the metal engravings displayed there! What were the specific things they found or did not find in the mural paintings, friezes and decorations, in the easel pictures, drawings and paintings from life, in exercises in modelling, in designs, colour and compositions exhibited on the occasion? Two things are usually missed or forgotten by superficial or interested observers of the work of the School. We have already referred to the first. We shall now suggest the second. Indian art neither begins nor ends with easel pictures. The Bombay School of Art has, all along its career, accepted and recognised what may be described as the synthetic view of art. That is where it approaches nearest to the synthetic vision of the old Indian artists, master-builders and craftsmen. That is what distinguishes it from every other art institution in the country. The distinction between fine and applied arts and the segregated areas, if they may be so called, of painting, architecture, sculpture and the art-crafts and their detachment from the realities and needs of life are peculiarly modern and peculiarly Western.

The West is now beginning to realise that if art is to endure as a necessity of life it must be restored its synthetic view and vision. This is the heritage and conception, peculiarly Indian, which the Bombay School of Art has, fortunately, never yet disowned. Its classes in painting and modelling, its workshops and architectural section are all inter-related. And, the importance of the recent exhibition is suggested by the fact that a definite endeavour has been made for their co-ordination which should lead towards the re-emergence and evolution, in all aspects, forms, colours and designs, of Indian art. The intelligent section of the community continues to press its demands and ideals. It can do so effectively. Only, it must not shirk its own responsibility. The School must be assured and guided by an approximate stability of aim and policy. It must be freed from the encumbrances of obsolete schedules it inherits as a sad legacy. They need radical revision and change. It must not have a standing grievance about cramped space, inefficient or insufficient equipment. And above all, it must be empowered to claim effectively every opportunity for the employment of Indian talent. The Prize of Delhi Scheme which is the national demand for these opportunities indicates the necessity, as Sir Leslie Wilson aptly pointed out, for "united efforts of all lovers of art in this country." They will, thus, allay, as he justly observed, the anxiety in the minds of those who are "obliged to see proficient students stopped short, as it were, at the very moment when they most required patronage and opportunity." Their tragic experience is none-the-less poignant because it is enacted daily. And, it should arouse those who are inclined to regard art as an intellectual hobby or an irresponsible pastime.

THE BAI YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL.

"EXCEPT YE HAVE CHARITY"

The Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital is truly a Charitable Hospital and no mere Philanthropic or Benevolent Institution so-called. Charity as lived by the Lord Buddha and the Lord Jesus Christ: Charity of which St. Paul said: "Though ye speak with the tongues of men and angels except ye have charity, your words shall be as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals." That is the charity that gives life and glory to the Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital.

The hospital was founded by Dr. A. L. Nair in memory of his late mother Bai Yamunabai. With that modesty which is the badge of Dr. Nair, the foundation-stone was quietly laid, without advertisement or publicity, in April 1923 on the Birthday Anniversary of the Lord Buddha. A magnificent building with up-to-date sanitary and medical arrangements was then built upon the consecrated spot, and the opening ceremony was performed in May 1927 with the same simplicity with which the generous gift was made.

Dr. A. L. Nair has built this hospital in the same spirit of unselfish charity which impelled Anathapindika to make his offer of a "vihara" to the Lord Buddha: "The Buddha saw into the heart of the supporter of orphans" and knowing the purity of his motive the Blessed One said:

"The charitable man is loved by all; his friendship is prized highly; in death his heart is at rest and full of joy, for he suffers not from repentance; he receives the opening flower of his reward and the fruit that ripens from it.

"Hard it is to understand. By giving away our food, we get more strength, by bestowing clothing on others, we gain more beauty; by founding abodes of purity and truth, we acquire great treasures.

"Loving and compassionate he gives with reverance and banishes all hatred, envy and anger."

ONE MAN'S BURDEN.

Dedicated to the glory of Buddha, the spirit of the Lord dwells in this hospital and makes it possible for one man, (Dr. A. L. Nair) to meet the heavy cost of maintaining it out of his own pocket. And not only that, for it inspires the whole staff of nurses and doctors to give their unselfish devotion to the treatment of the poorest of the poor who come first in their regard and get first preference as they should.

For well over a year the Hospital has done noble work as may be seen at a glance from its Report for the year 1926. There are competent and even distinguished doctors all doing honorary service on the Hospital Committee, the Consulting Staff and the Surgical Staff. The Hospital is a model of all that a modern hospital can be. It is well siuated, is bright, airy and clean and equipped with the best and latest appliances. The whole cost of maintaining it and equipping it has hitherto been voluntarily and modestly borne by one man Dr. A. L. Nair who combines organizing, administrative and original scientific capacity of an unusual degree with philanthropic zeal of a no less unusual degree. The entire medical equipment of the hospital from a screw to the most up-to-date operating table is manufactured in the workshops and laboratories of N. Powell and Co. of which Dr. Nair is the brain, heart and soul. Every one who has visited the Hospital and the Powell Surgical and Chemical Works in the same compound, has been deeply impressed with the efficiency, and perfection of this whole one-man concern; but above all most by the human spirit of it all. Charity radiates from the whole place as much as that electricity which drives the dynamos in its workshops. Every one of the distinguished visitors, nationalists and bureaucrats alike, have testified to this modern efficiency and this ancient charity which combine so wonderfully both in the person of Dr. Nair and in the personality of his hospital and the staff.

AN APPEAL.

The National Medical College now runs the whole hospital for the benefit of its students and through them for the benefit of the poor. And one man finances the whole concern out of his own pocket. That one man would have still remained unknown and unmentioned but for the fact that the Hospital cries out to be ex

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

Practice and Precept.

Lord Balfour tells the House of Lords that the idea that the despatch of troops to the Far East had anything to do with territorial conquest was absurd. Sir Austen Chamberlain informs the House of Commons that all that Britain wants in China is peace so that the Chinese may see "that we have no desire to keep them in a state of subjection or tutelage or inferiority." We suppose language of that kind may with impunity be talked about in Britain only in case of India, as a Dependency of the British Empire is far more helpless to protest against it than independent China. But the British precept about peace must in Chinese eyes conform to actual practice and unless China is convinced that Britain does mean to renounce her unequal rights in the country and stop the concentration of her troops to threaten the Chinese Nationalists into acquiescence with her views, she is not likely to revise her hostile attitude towards Britain. Yet as the Hankow agreement shows if Britain is reasonable, she too can be conciliatory.

A Query for the Shop Keepers.

In the latest issue of the "Observer" the Right Hon. Joshiah Wedgwood asks a very pertinent question to his countrymen which is sure to appeal to their shopkeeping instinct, that instinct which prompts them to sell their wares in China, for example, with the help of gun-boats. "What do we get out of Egypt?" asks the Right Honourable gentleman, and wants his countrymen to realise that if Britain is supposed to remain in Egypt for the "protection of foreign Capital," such protection "would be quite as secure if it were afforded by those so efficient Fascists who have done such wonders in Italy." The gallant Colonel advises his countrymen, therefore, as they "no longer want to swallow Egypt," to continue to protect the Soudan and as regards Egypt, which is an unbusinesslike proposition to England its "future could be arranged." He would like the deal to take place either with the Egyptians themselves or with "any other interested Power." So Egypt is to be a commodity to be haggled over. One can understand how unpopular the English must be in the land of the Nile.

Their Paradise.

The discussion in the Legislative Assembly on the resolution moved by Mr. Ganganand Sinha urging the withdrawal of special laws in the Santhal Parganas brought out in a striking manner the official antipathy to every idea of reform which may touch the interests of European exploiters of Indian labour. Sympathy was showered on the poor Santhals by Sir Alexander Muddiman, who told the Assembly that he would not like to disturb the "very strong indigenous system of village organisation" of the Santhals, while Mr. Donovan, who claimed that personal experience of the Santhals was available only on the official benches, wanted to protect them from the "race of pleaders." In other words, the Santhal tracts must continue to be administered by special laws because the European planters want their labour at a cheap price and they do not want pleaders to interfere and tell the Santhals that they are unjustly treated. It is, indeed, an illuminating commentary on British rule in India that its agents should be afraid to bring particular portions of the country under a modernised system of administration. Their sophistical argument that they cannot do so because the interests of the populations of those tracts will be affected cannot deceive anybody. In the case of the Santhals so well have their interests been looked after under the special laws that as it was officially admitted they continue to remain in extreme poverty. Nor will this condition of theirs improve so long as special laws are their lot.

Civil Aviation Clubs.

The Government of India have a good chance of showing practical sympathy with the desire of technically trained Indians to develop new lines of employment by giving practical help to Captain Patwardhan in his scheme of establishing civil aviation clubs in the country. In him they have ready at hand an Indian of the requisite technical experience in aeronautics to further the object they have in view of promoting civil aviation. His suggestion that these clubs should serve as practical training grounds in aviation to members of the University Training Corps ought to appeal to them particularly as it is practical and is sure to prove economical. Why should the Government of Bombay, by the way, not interest themselves also in this suggestion and make use of Captain Patwardhan's experience? Just a few aeroplanes controlled by students trained locally by him as pilots can do effective work in ridding the agriculturists of the locust pest. South Africa has tried this method of destroying locusts quite successfully.

Wanted: A Close Scrutiny.

The report of the Test Audit Officer of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which came up for discussion at the Corporation's meeting on Friday contained very serious disclosures of bribery and corruption in certain departments. The Test Officer says he actually saw money pass between several workmen and overseers in the Conservancy Department. Complaints have reached him that "dasturi" is still being extracted by some Municipal employees and the rent roll of certain Municipal chawls is very defective and that the Corporation stands to lose a lot because sometimes rooms are allowed to be occupied rent free. All this shows a deplorable lack of supervision and the members of the Corporation would be failing in their duties if they did not criticise such executive laxity as severely and as often as necessary. But the Municipal Commissioner demonstrates with them, on the contrary, telling them that "no useful purpose would be served by a continued cry that their subordinate staff was corrupt." We may suggest to him that he ill serves the purpose for which he is at the head of the Municipal Executive if he wants to stifle criticism of such corruption.

Was It Permissible?

We understand that a protest is shortly going to be made to Sir Leslie Wilson pointing out that in nominating Dr. P. G. Salunke to represent the Depressed Classes in the Bombay Legislative Council, the fact that his nominee is an Indian Christian has been evidently forgotten. The Indian Christians have their own special representation in the Council. Mr. Frank Oliviera is their representative this time. Is it permissible under the Reforms Act to appoint a person whose community has already a special representation in the Council to represent the interests of another community? This is a question to which a satisfactory reply must be given by Government. If they cannot, they ought to rectify their error immediately.

INDIAN TROOPS TO LAND IN SHANGHAI.

OTHER TROOPS TO REMAIN AT HONGKONG.

HANKOW AGREEMENT SIGNED,

Sir A. Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons that resumed negotiations at Hankow have resulted in agreement The first troops from India who are on their way to Shanghai will be landed at Shanghai, but further troops would be concentrated at Hongkong.

The Labour amendment to the Address to the Throne was finally rejected by 320 votes to 113.

LABOUR AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Sir Austen Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons that resumed negotiations at Hankow between Mr. Chen and Mr. O'Malley have resulted in agreement, providing that the Concession should be returned to the British Municipal Council who would formally hand it over to a Sino-British municipal body, modelled on that already existing in the former German Concession. If this agreement is signed, the first troops from India who are already on their way to Shanghai will be landed at Shanghai which he had been advised, was immediately necessary to safeguard British lives, but further troops coming from the Mediterranean and England would be concentrated at Hong Kong and would not proceed to Shanghai, unless they also were required by fresh emergency or greater danger.

INFORMATION DECLINED.

At question time Mr. Baldwin "in public interest" declined to give detailed information on the extent of defence force to China. Sir L. Worthington-Evans foreshadowed early submission of supplementary estimate to provide for the cost of Shanghai Defence Force. He added that the cost of conveying troops forming part of the Defence Force from the United Kingdom to Malta was 645,000 sterling.—Reuter.

NO DESIRE TO KEEP CHINA IN SUBORDINATION.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Sir Austen Chamberlain made, in the House of Commons a statement on the Chinese situation. After relating the developments already known, he stated that the conversations which had been resumed at Hankow between O'Malley and Chen had now reached a point that, as regards the Concession agreement, had been concluded. The lines of the agreement were that the Concession should be returned to the British Municipal Council which would be elected by the rate-payers. All funds raised by it would be spent in the Municipality, and all cheques would be counter-signed by one of the British Consuls and the rate-payers would have the right to settle the budget. We should be prepared to give Mr. Chen an assurance that the British authorities concerned would do all in their power to implement and insure the successful operation of the agreement. As far as the British authorities were concerned, the Chinese citizens should enjoy and be entitled to the same rights as the British subjects in the area. Mr. Chen was prepared to give to the British Government or to Mr. O'Malley the assurances contained in the manifesto published on January 22nd. The Nationalist Government declared their intention to have all the questions outstanding between the Nationalist China and the Foreign Powers settled by negotiations and agreement.

BRITAIN PREPARED TO ACCEPT AGREEMENT.

Their declaration ran: "That the National Government will not use force or countenance the use of force to effect canges in the status of the Concessions and the International Settlements." There remained the question of troops now moving towards Shanghai, and with regard to that, there was no agreement at all. The British Government could not take the responsibility for the safety of the lives of their nationals in Shanghai out of the hand of the men on the spot. They were not only best able to judge of what the danger was, but were alone in the position to judge. His Majesty's Government had been advised by their Minister at Peking, by their Consul-General at Shanghai, by the Commander-in-Chief of the China station who was at Shanghai and by Mr. O'Malley that additional troops were necessary to enable those forces already in Shanghai to afford security in these troubled times to British lives. The British Government were prepared to accept the agreement which Mr. O'Malley and Mr. Chen had drawn up. They were prepared to give an assurance as to our influence in making that practicable, which Mr. Chen desired. They were prepared to accept the assurance which Mr. Chen gave on behalf of the National Government that the National Government would seek arrangements by negotiation and would neither use force nor countenance the use of force.

BRITISH TROOPS IN CHINA.

As regards the British troops in order to remove any misapprehension that those tro[illegible] to Shanghai for any purpose ex[illegible]ould be used to take part in the civil warfare in China on the side of one General or one Government or another, His Majesty's Government declared that they must reserve the right to take such measures as were necessary for the protection of British lives and interests against disorderly troops or any form of violent attack but they had never contemplated the use of troops for any purpose except such protection and would land only such troops as were necessary for that purpose. Those troops would be stationed within the Settlement at Shanghai and would not be moved outside except in case of grave emergency. It was contrary to the policy of the British Government to become involved in an armed conflict between the contending Chinese forces and the British Government would continue to maintain strict neutrality in the civil war in China. If these agreements be signed, stated Sir Austen Chamberlain, and these assurances accepted the troops which were already on their way to Shanghai would be landed at Hankow. That was what we were advised was immediately necessary to safeguard the British lives, but further troops coming from the Mediterranean and from Home would be concentrated at Hongkong and would not proceed to Shanghai unless they also should be required by the emergency of a fresh or greater danger. "The words which I have used," said Sir Austen Chamberlain, "have already been telegraphed to Mr. O'Malley for communication to Mr. Chen. They are an endeavour of the British Government to satisfy Mr. Chen and to remove misapprehensions, while having due regard for the warnings which we have received as to the danger at Shanghai and having due regard to our paramount duty, recognised everywhere throughout this House, to protect the British lives.

NO EVIL INTENTION.

I cannot predict the future. The course of the negotiations is always uncertain. It is doubly uncertain, perhaps, where, as in this case, they are carried on not confidentially, but in the presence of all. We have acted without any delay and with the utmost expedition that was possible. I hope that not only is peace secured, but a new and better understanding of British aims and purposes may spread among the Chinese people, that they may see that we have no purpose hostile, that we have no desire to keep them in a state of subjection of tutelage or inferiority and that we shall rejoice as they develop their institutions so that they may discharge to the full, the obligations of every civilised Government to the foreigners within their gates, and may relieve us of privileges, so-called, which become burdensome and of obligations which it ought to be the duty of the Chinese authorities themselves to enforce and protect.—B. O. W.

LABOUR AMENDMENT REJECTED.

EQUAL RIGHTS AT HANKOW.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Sir A. Chamberlain's statement was made in the course of the debate on the Labourite Amendment which was finally rejected by 320 votes to 113. Sir A. Chamberlain pointed out that negotiations with Mr. Chen continued long after the latter knew that troops were on their way to China and Mr. Chen did not refuse to conclude the agreement, while the troops were being concentrated until 1st February, while when the negotiations were resumed, Mr. Chen objected to Britain offering the same terms to Peking, as were offered to the Cantonese. Sir A. Chamberlain added that, as regards the agreement about Hankow, as far as the British were concerned, Chinese citizens would enjoy the same rights as the Britishers.—Reuter.

TROOP MOVEMENT PREMATURE.

LABOUR CRITICISM.

RUGBY, February 11.

By 320 votes to 113, the House of Commons rejected the Labour amendment to the Address on the subject of China. The Labour criticism was exclusively directed against the movement of troops to Shanghai, but as was indicated by the speech

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EXTERNMENT ORDER RENEWED

BUNDI STATE'S FIAT.

CRUSADE AGAINST RAJASTHAN SANGH.

AJMER, Feb. 11.

The Bundi State prohibited the entry of Mr. Ramnarayan Chaudhary, Secretary, Rajasthan Sewa Sangh, Ajmer, into the State boundary in the middle of the year 1923 for two years on the ground that he held meetings and created disorder.

Now the authorities have renewed that order prohibiting his entry for two years more from January 16, 1927. They have also issued orders to the officers on the boundary adjacent to Bijolia to arrest forthwith Mr. Chaudhary and any member of the Seva Sangh if they enter the forbidden land.—Free Press.

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED.

FRENCH POLICE COUP.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Paris.—The police claim to have discovered two persons, one Polish and other Chilian, who have been carrying on drug traffic with Shanghai. They are said to have amassed in 18 months a fortune of several million francs which they deposited in London and Basle. It has been found impossible to seize these funds but 300,000 francs in the course of transfer were seized, also 70 kilograms of heroin. A Mulhouse Firm is said to be implicated in the affair.—Reuter's Special.

SOUTH AFRICAN IRON INDUSTRY.

BILL FOR COMPULSORY USE OF HOME MANUFACTURES.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Cape Town.—The Assembly passed the first reading of the bill introduced by the Minister of Defence Cresswell to promote development of iron and allied industries within the Union. South African Iron and Steel Corporation will be formed with a capital of 3 1/2 millions sterling and a directorate of 9 of whom 5 will be Govt. nominees for acquisition of rights relating to production and treatment of iron and steel and prospecting for deposits etc. The capital will comprise two million ordinarry pound sterling shares of which the Govt. will take 500,000. The remainder and also one and half millions preference shares will be offered to the public. Power is given to augment the capital by 250,000 sterling and also to raise loan not exceeding one and half millions. The bill provides that iron and steel requirements of the South African railways shall be bought from the corporation at a price not over 10 per cent above the cost of imported articles.—Reuter.

LEITH BY-ELECTION.

SIR F. WHYTE TO CONTEST?

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Sir Frederick Whyte has been invited to stand as a Liberal candidate for the Leith by-election.—Reuter.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

INCREASE IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR JANUARY.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The Board of Trade returns for January show that imports and exports approximately amounted to £113,600,000 and £55,422,000 respectively, increases of £288,000 and £5,715,000 respectively, compared with December.—Reuter's Special.

POWERFUL DREDGER FOR CHITTAGONG.

RENFREW FIRM GETS ORDER.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Messrs. William Simons Company of Renfrew have received an order for a powerful dredger for Chittagong.—Reutor's Special.

POLISH-SOVIET EXPORT ORGANISATION.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Warsaw.—The Soviet Commercial Mission at Warsaw has proposed to the Association of Polish Textile Manufacturers in Lodz District, the formation of a Polish-Soviet export organisation to supply China and Far East with Polish textiles, profiting by the Chinese boycott of British textiles.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN COOPER CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Underwriting has been completed of £350,000 7 1/2 per cent. convertible debentures of the Indian Cooper Corporation, Limited, at 98.—Reuter's Special.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

FIRST READING PASSED.

SECURES THIRD PLACE IN MARCH 4TH BILLS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The House of Commons, to-day, formally passed the first reading of Mr. Rennie Smith's Commonwealth of India Bill to constitute a Commonwealth of India within the Empire. The Bill has only secured the third place in the bills to be discussed on 4th March which is not likely to be readhed.—Reuter.

A CRY IN WILDERNESS.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE AND NAVAL ARMAMENT

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Washington.—Coolidge in his message to the Congress says he has instructed ambassadors in London, Paris, Rome and Tokio today to present to those Governments a memorandum suggesting that they empower their delegates to the forthcoming meeting of the preparatory commission for the disarmament conference at Geneva to negotiate and conclude at an early date an agreement further limiting the naval armament and supplementing the Washington treaty by covering the classes of vessels not covered by that treaty. The message says that far-reaching building programmes have been laid down by certain powers and there appeared in the United States as well as abroad sentiment urging naval construction.

Although hesitating at this moment to submit rigid proposals as regards ratios of naval strength, the American Government for its part is disposed to accept as regards classes of vessels not covered by Washington Treaty extension of five-five-three ratio as regards United States, Great Britain and Japan and leave for discussion at Geneva, ratios of France and Italy. He concludes by earnestly hoping that comprehensive limitation of all types of naval armament may be brought into effect among principal naval powers without delay.—Reuter.

REGIONAL AGREEMENTS.

The memorandum says that complexities and difficulties brought out by discussions of the preparatory Commission have clearly indicated that the final solution of the problem of armament may not be immediately practicable. A number of Governments consider that one of the chief of the present obstacles in general reduction and limitation of armaments lies in interdependence of land, sea and air armaments. American Government believes that these difficulties can and must be overcome. It feels that land and air armaments constitute essentially regional agreements. The problem of limitation of naval armament while not regional in character, can practically be dealt with by measures affecting navies limited to group of powers. It seems probable that the final conference will be unable to meet this calendar year and therefore the American Government believes that those powers which may be able to agree to further naval limitation at an earlier date would not be justified in consciously postponing that agreement and thereby opening way for recrudescence of competitive naval building.—

The memorandum has been a complete surprise to the press. It is difficult to forecast its effect on the Congress which is at present in the throes of cruiser construction controversy. Hale, the Chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate expressed the opinion that the memorandum would not imperil the chances of enactment of the building programme, the carrying out of which, he said, would not raise naval strength of the United States to any limitation level which could possibly be adopted.

LIMITING OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

BRITAIN RECEIVES COOLIDGE'S PROPOSAL.

RUGBY, Feb. 11.

The British Government has received the proposal which President Coolidge has sent to the Powers for a conference for further limitation of naval armaments covering the classes of vessels not covered by the Washington Treaty.—B. O. W.

MUSSOLINI'S REPLY.

ROME, Feb. 11.

Mr. Flecher, the United States ambassador delivered President Coolidge's memorandum to Sgr. Mussolini who was deeply interested in it and promised it his careful consideration.—Reuter's Special.

MORE ARRESTS AT PATUAKHALI.

PATUAKHALI, Feb. 11.

166th day of the Satyagraha movement passed to-day. Seven batches consisting of men from Bengal, Arrah and Cawnpore courted arrest.—Free Press.

A supplementary estimate of 2,157,989 sterling has been issued and brings the supplementary estimates for present financial year to 10,788,501 sterling. The oversea settlement is estimated to cost extra 142,000 old age pensions 418,000 including widows and orphans pensions of 315,000 and grant in aid of the Duke of York's mission to Australia 7,000 sterling.—Reuter.

EX-WAR MINISTER ASSASSINATED.

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT'S BATTLE WITH REBELS

HEAVY LIST OF CASUALTIES

The rebellion in Portugal which is reported to have been suppressed, had taken a serious turn on Thursday. The rebels assassinated Major Americo Clavo, ex Minister of War, at Lisbon.

The death roll at Lisbon is estimated at 198, and the casualties in the fighting at Oporto is estimated at 76 dead and 350 Wounded, while 37 officers have been arrested.

REBELLION SUPPRESSED

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Paris.—Communication between Oporto and Lisbon is only possible by aeroplane with Government permit. Several trains loaded with troops are arriving at Lisbon, whither more loyalists are marching from Oporto. Graphic details of the rebels' surrender at Oporto have been given by the eye-witness who says that the Government troops opened final attack on Tuesday morning, by shelling Oporto with twenty guns. Many terrified citizens fled, using every means of transport including sailing and rowing boats. About hundred persons were killed and three hundred wounded in sixteen hour bombardment. Several of finest buildings in the city have been obliterated. Rebel leader General Souza finally surrendered, explaining that he wished to save Oporto from complete destruction. The Minister of War made a triumphant entry into the shattered town on horseback, but was coldly received by the inhabitants who considered him responsible for the havoc wrought by the besiegers' guns. The situation was normal the same evening.—Reuter.

EX-WAR MINISTER ASSASSINATED

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Lisbon.—The death roll here is estimated at 198. The rebells assassinated Major Americo Clavo, ex-Minister of War.—Reuter.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Oporto.—The casualties in fighting here, is now estimated at 76 dead and 350 wounded, while 37 officers have been arrested.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL STAFF IMPRISONED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Madrid.—Excitement at Lisbon as a result of the outbreak at Oporto is depicted in the telegrams from Portugal and the Frontier, stating that travellers are not yet allowed to enter the capital. Government is doing its utmost to reorganise public services which have been dislocated by sabotage. Offices of the General Federation of Labour have been closed indefinitely. The whole editorial staff of the newspaper "Batalha" has been imprisoned. Difficulty is experienced in supplying Lisbon with food. Arms factory at Braco De Prata, just outside the Capital was attacked by the insurgents who did extensive damage. Finally, street fighting is reported in the Capital.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE REBELLION SUPPRESSED

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Wireless message received this afternoon from the cruiser "Comus" which, earlier in the week, proceeded to Lisbon as a precautionary measure in case the interests of the British nationals were endangered during the revolutionary movement in Portugal, states that the white flag has been hoisted over the marine barracks, and, except for occasional shots, everything is now quiet. There have been no British casualties. The police are resuming their duties, the public services appear to be becoming normal and a few trams are running. The Portuguese embassy in London has also received a telegram stating that the rebellion has been suppressed.—B. O. W.

NO CONFIDENCE IN THE EXECUTIVE.

HEATED DEBATE IN B. P. C. C.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

Amidst an atmosphere of tense excitement, the requisition meeting for the removal of the present executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was held last night, Professor Jitendralal Banerjee, the President presiding. Supporters of the requisitionists, which included members of the Congress Karmi Saugha as well as those of the present executive, attended in large numbers, 219 members out of the total 360 being present. Mr. Tulsi Charan Goswami and Mr. N. C. Chunder came down from Delhi to attend the meeting.

Mr. Krishna Shankar Roy moved his resolution for the dissolution of the present executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the appointment of a fresh one. After the resolution was seconded there followed a heated debate whether the requisition made was legal. At the request of the President the resolution was changed by the mover to one of "No Confidence."—Free Press.

MR. SASMAL EXPRESSES REGRET.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

The adjourned meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was resumed to-day to consider Mr. Kiransankar Roy's motion of no confidence in the present Executive Committee as amended. The target of attack was Mr. B. N. Sasmal, Secretary, based on his presidential address at the Krishnagore Conference. Before the meeting commenced Mr. Sasmal issued a circular to all the members in which he states: "From the discussions that I had last night with several of my friends who are political sufferers I am convinced that certain sentences in my speech can be honestly construed in that way, and so I not only express sorrow but also beg to announce that I withdraw unconditionally the whole paragraph of my speech relating to terrorism and anarchist conspiracy and other objectionable portions thereof. I trust this will satisfy those who have been offended and whose co-operation in our struggle for political freedom I value so much".—A. P.

The Maharaja of Nabha passed through Delhi on Friday morning. A large number of Sikhs, Hindus and Muslims greeted him at the Station.—Free Press.

Lala Lajpat Rai has left Delhi for Lahore.—Free Press.

MADRAS CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE TO "SAK"

TEXT OF ADDRESS.

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

At its meeting this evening, the Madras Corporation voted "nem con" the following address to welcome to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla, M.P. "We the President and the Councillors of the Corporation have great pleasure in offering you a warm and hearty welcome on behalf of the citizens of Madras. We have watched your brave and selfless struggle on behalf of the labouring millions of the world in far off England. We honour you for these services. We are all proud that you, a fellow countryman of ours, should have won the confidence of the English electorate and have been elected to the House of Commons and served the cause which lies nearest to your heart in that historic assembly with conspicuous ability. We wish you success in your self-imposed mission, and we pray God, that He may give you long life and strength to serve India and the world."—Free Press.

STATE PRISONER ON HUNGER STRIKE.

INTERNED AT A PRIVATE HOUSE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

Jibanlal Chatterjee a state prisoner in Suri Jail, who was on hunger strike for the last two weeks, has been interned at a private house at Suri.—Free Press.

GAUHATI CONGRESS RESOLUTION AND U. P.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

BENARES, Feb. 11.

A meeting of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee will be held here on Tuesday to consider the ways and means for carrying out the Gauhati Congress resolutions in the province, the financial position of the Provincial Congress Committee and Gandhiji's forthcoming tour in the U. P.—Free Press.

MEETING OF THE A. I. C. C.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at Delhi about March 7.—Free Press.

"QUO VADIS, INDIA?"

SIR F. WHYTE'S READING OF HISTORY.

"CONSTITUTION HAS BEATEN REVOLUTION."

Sir Frederick whyte, ex-president of the Indian Legislative Assembly has contributed the following article to the "Sunday observer" in mail week.

The Indian Constitution has beaten the Indian Revolution. That is the result of six years' work, and it was fitting that, on the very day when Lord Irwin opened the magnificent Council House in Delhi—that emblem in stone of our constitutional purpose in India—the Bengal Legislative Council, a thousand miles away, resolved to adjure past folly and to re-establish its Ministry by ninety-four votes to thirty-eight. Following the election of my excellent friend, the liberal young Rajah of Santosh, to the Chair in Calcutta, this decision is of good omen. And the unanimous re-election of my successor, Mr. President Patel, shows that good parliamentary traditions have taken root in Delhi.

Nor do these omens stand alone. They are but part of a whole constellation of signs pointing to a period of constructive work, undisturbed by senseless violence unhampered by financial stringency. Lord Irwin thus embarks upon his Viceroyalty with more favouring winds than those which buffetted Lord Reading from the very moment of his landing in April, 1921, till the end of his second (if not his third) year.

Lest this should appear too optimistic, there are warning signs. Hindu and Mussulman have not been so openly and fiercely at feud for a very long time. Moreover, the enlightened leadership—as of a Gokhle—which alone can moderate the excesses of this feud, is wanting on both sides, and throughout India the lack of commanding personalities is a grave handicap to progress.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

Taking it all in all, I am reminded of the cautious Liberal who said: "The pessimist sees things all black, which they are not; the optimist sees things all white, which they are not; I am a 'meliorist' for I think things are getting better." And it is fortunate for India and for Great Britain that, at a time when Indian politics are veering from shibboleths to realities, so real a man as Lord Irwin is Viceroy.

And, in view of the decisive influence which "1929" will have upon twentieth-century India, it behoves everyone and especially the thoughtful Indian to revolve candidly in his mind the problems of his own Constitution.

"QUO VADIS?"

There are federal problems, electoral problems, communal problems: all of them raised by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, none of them answered. Or, again, there is the question whether it is better, in Indian conditions and for Indian purposes, to separate executive and legislature, as in Washington, or yoke them, as in Westminster. Gokhale preferred the former; but few Indians, literally not more than one in a million, have given much thought to the matter, which yet is very vital to India.

It is here that Lord Irwin can play a part. To a Viceroy is offered, in diverse ways and times, the opportunity to make men think. Whenever he comes upon a man with a mind and with a readiness to use it, he will employ his matchless influence to its highest purpose if he can set that mind to work, free from the misguidance of shibboleth, on the answer to the question, "Quo vadis, India?"

"HINDUSTAN TIMES" CO.

CONVERTED INTO LIMITED CONCERN.

KOHLI DELHI, Feb. 11.

A company has been registered under the name Hindustan Times Limited with authorised capital of two lakhs. The Board of Directors consisting Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Raja Narendra Nath, Mr. Ghanshyam Das Birla, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Lala Baijnath Saigal and Lala Sukheir Singh. It is understood shares of Rs. 97,727 have been already subscribed.

It is expected the company will further improve The Hindustan Times as an up-to-date paper.—Free Press.

WANTED-BETTER TRAFFIC CONTROL.

A bench of honorary Magistrates at the Mazagaon Police Court consisting of Rao Saheb Pai and Khan Bahadur Curtay, drew public attention to the need of better traffic control in a case in which a European gentleman, Mr. T. Belmont, was charged with disobeying police signals on the 23rd January last. It transpired that the accused was on that day driving his car from Hughes Road towards Altamount Road, and, believing that a signal from the traffic havildar on point duty at Kemp's corner was meant for him, proceeded onward, the traffic controller however, maintained that the signal was meant for another car. After evidence was led Rao Saheb Pai said that he could not accept the version of the havildar that there was another car in front of the accused and that such signal was meant for that car. There was the clear evidence of the wife of the accused that there was no other car in front of the accused's car, while the actual demonstration of the signal by the havildar in Court clearly raised a doubt as to its meaning. The accused was a driver of many years' experience and it would not be natural for him to disobey a signal. Their Worships felt that the need of better and more intelligent traffic controllers was forcibly brought out in the case and hoped that this need would be satisfied at a very early date.

CHILD MARRIAGE & INFANT MORTALITY

"FIGHT THE DEMONS OF PRACTICE AND CUSTOM."

BOMBAY WOMEN SUPPORT AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council a meeting of the ladies of Bombay was held on Friday evening at the Wilson College Hall to support Sir Hari Singh Gour's Age of Consent Bill which has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly. Lady Dorab Tata presided. Lady Tata in the course of her speech strongly condemned the present system of child marriage and said really speaking the age of consent was when a boy or girl came to majority. It was the duty of the state therefore to protect children of tender age. She deprecated the idea of some people who said that the public opinion was not ripe to express opinion on this subject and said it might take some years for the public to express its opinion and in the meantime the child marriage would do incalculable harm to the nation. In England the mortality of mothers from child birth was less than 4 per thousand births while in India it ras six to seven times more. Another evil effect of child marriage was that the generation was very short lived and signs of exhaustion and decay were already visible in the Indian nation. Concluding she said:

"There can be nothing but praise for the great courage with which Sir Hari Singh is fighting to pevent and punish such cruelties, for the sake of the children of our race; and on these humanitarian grounds alone, let us all join together, the women of India, and urge our Legislature to pass Sir Hari Singh Gour's humanitarian bill. Let every right-minded Indian mother make an individual effort in her own way to fight the demons of "practice" and "custom" and to demand of her representative in the Assembly to vote for this life-saving and nation-building bill. And let us not be simply content with passing resolutions in support of this measure but let us join in a holy crusade to strive and see that it passes into law."

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were, then, adopted by the meeting:

"This public meeting of the women of Bombay very strongly urges that Government may be pleased to pass legislation raising the age of consent of girls to 16 years and gives its whole-hearted support to Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bill which is shortly to come before the Assembly."

"This public meeting of the women of Bombay authorises its President to forward copies of Resolution I to the Government of India, to Sir Hari Singh Gour and to the President and members of the Legislative Assembly."

MAINTENANCE OF LIGHT HOUSES.

BILL INTRODUCED IN COUNCIL OF STATE

NEW DELHI, February 11.

The statement of "Objects and Reasons" of the Bill amending the law relating to the provision and maintenance of Light Houses in British India as introduced by Mr. G. L. Corbett in the Council of State to-day, shows that it is intended that expenditure on Light House should no longer be a charge on general revenues, but should be covered by dues levied on shipping.

The Bill therefore provides for the maintenance of a separate account of Light House receipts and expenditure, and it is intended that this account should be maintained on commercial lines, showing that the expenditure is covered by the dues and that the receipts from the dues are spent on Light Houses Services.

The Bill also provides for the appointment of a Central Advisory Committee which will consist of persons representing the interests affected or having special knowledge of the subject. The cost of ordinary Light Houses will ordinarily be met as at present from the port dues levied under the Indian Ports Act, 1908.—A. P.

DEMONSTRATION FLIGHTS AT DELHI.

FOR MEMBERS OF CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

NEW DELHI, February 11.

It is interesting to note that members of the Assembly who are soon to be called upon to vote grants for civil aviation will have a demonstration of what aviation will mean to passengers anxious to save time.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond has agreed to arrange flights for members of the Assembly and the Council of State in a Vickers Victoria aeroplane at the aerodrome in the New Cantonment, on Tuesday, the 22nd February. The aeroplane will take about 15 passengers on each flight. The flights will commence at nine o'clock and will last for 15 or 20 minutes. A large number of members of the Central Legislature, it is expected, will avail themselves of the facilities provided for the flight.—A. P.

STEEL PROTECTION BILL.

FURTHER AMENDMENTS.

MR. J. M. MEHTA FAVOURS DUTY AND BOUNTY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

Some more amendments have been received to the Steel Protection Bill which comes up for discussion on Monday in the Assembly. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, one of the members of the Select Committee who have dissented from the majority and favoured an uniform weighted average duty with a basic duty but without regard to the origin of the manufacture, has given notice of a large number of amendments to give effect to this proposal.

On the other hand Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has tabled amendments favouring his view expressed in his dissenting minute for protective duty plus bounty on certain articles of Indian produce. at the same time Mr. Maktar Singh wants a grant of rebate of duties charged under the Act to bonafide Indian manufacturers of small articles such as bolts, nuts, toys, utensils, etc.

CONGRESS PARTY DISCUSSION.

The form of protection that should be given to the Indian steel industry would be discussed by the Congress Party.

AIR FORCE DISPLAY.

Besides the aerial flights that would be given to the members of the Central Legislature on the 22nd instant there would be a Royal Air Force display the previous day admission to which would be by tickets.

CUT IN AVIATION GRANT.

Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar, Swarajist, has given notice of an amendment for a total cut of the provision of Rs. 9,96,000 meant for civil aviation in the current year and which will be re-submitted to the Assembly next week.

RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRADE.

Mr. S. N. Haji has given notice of two bills, one providing for the abolition of deferred rebates in the coasting trade of India and the other for the reservation of coastal traffic to Indian vessels.—A.P.

MR. DAS' MOTION IN ASSEMBLY

STEEL MINORITY REPORT TO BE ADOPTED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., has given notice of the following motion to be moved by him as an amendment on February 14 in the Assembly to the motion that the Steel Protection Bill, as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration:—That the House approves of the recommendations of the minority as made in the minute of dissent, number three and also of the recommendations of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. M. K. Acharya that discriminating bounties should be given to certain articles of steel of Indian manufacture and directs the Select Committee to incorporate the latter suggestion in the draft bill and report to the House by Saturday, February 19.—Free Press.

DELHI STEEL MERCHANTS' PROTEST

NEW DELHI, Feb 11.

At a well attended meeting of merchants, industrialists and consumers of steel products, held at Delhi, under the presidentship of Syed Murtuza Sahib, M.L.A., a protest was recorded against the decision of the Select Committee on the Steel Protection Bill, approving of the scheme of differential duties on steel manufactured in Britain and steel from other continental countries.

Continuance of the present system of uniform duties on all steel irrespective of the origin of the country was advocated. The loss to Indian steel they said should be made good by bounties from the receipts of protective duty. It was also resolved that the duty on non-fabricated steel should be lower than fabricated steel in order to safeguard the steel industry of India.—Free Press.

AMENDMENTS TO THE STEEL BILL.

NEW DELHI, February 11.

Amendments to the Steel Bill are already being given notice of. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta wants to recommit the Bill to the Select Committee, while Mr. B. Das comes forward with an amendment for giving specific directions to the Select Committee to adopt and incorporate in the Bill the view advocated in the dissenting minutes. —A. P.

A message from Patna says: To canvas support for the National Muslim University, Delhi popularly known as the Jamia Millia Islamia, Dr. Zakir Hussain and Hakim Ajmal Khan have arrived here. They will be touring Bihar till the 14th instant and will visit and address meetings at various places in the Province.—Free Press.

An Ajmer Correspondent writes:—The marriage of Kunwar Laxminawas Grandson of Raja Baldevdas Birla was celebrated at Kishangarh with Kumari Sushila Devi Judnshi, daughter of Rao Bahadur Syam Sunder Lalji, C.I.E., Diwan Kishangarh State.

MOTION NEGATIVED.

REFUSAL OF FOREST MINISTER'S SALARY.

BURMA COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S STRICTURES.

RANGOON, Feb. 11.

Practically the whole of to-day was taken up by the debate on U. Pu's motion for the refusal of the Forest Minister's salary in the Burma Legislative Council. A number of speakers took part in the debate and the motion was pressed to a division. In the end when the President asked the members for the motion to go into the "Aye" lobby and those against the motion into the "No" lobby, all those against the motion including the Government members and non-officials, both elected and nominated, went into the "No" lobby. But the members of the Opposition benches, who supported the motion, sat in their seats without going into the "Aye"

PRESIDENT'S STRICTURES LOBBY.

The President announcing the result of the division as "Ayes" none and "Noes" 54 remarked: "It is obvious that all those members on the Opposition benches who expressed their opinion on this division by persistently shouting "Aye" had no intention of going into the "Aye" lobby when they did so. I am emphatically of the opinion that these members were guilty of this conduct and have greatly abused their privileges and are of gross discourtesy to the House."

The Council then adjourned for the day.—Free Press.

D RAWBACKS IN PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

MR. C. Y. CHINTAMANI ON NEEDS OF AGRICULTURE.

CAWNPORE, February 11.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture examined to-day Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, who pointed out several drawbacks in the present constitution of the Institution like the Pusa Research Institute maintained by the Central Government. It should be taken over by the Provincial Government agriculture being a Provincial transferred subject. He was of opinion that the resources of the U. P. Government were inadequate to their requirements and he wanted a revision of the financial relations between the Central and Provincial Government.

The Council was severely critical when he was a Minister and more Indians were appointed to high offices in the Agriculture Department. The College of Agriculture, as was decided on the unanimous recommendation of a strong committee, including the Directors of Agriculture and Public Instructions should be, he said, made a University Institution. He emphasised agriculture should be a matter for the Provincial Government, responsible to the Provincial Legislature.

In answer to a question, whether Indians can carry the research work, he replied in the affirmative and added he would not let the cause of his country suffer if Indians were not available in good number. He would take the help of foreigners if necessary. He was not ready to believe a word for a single moment of the alleged inefficiency. He laid much stress on the absurdities of the constitution as in the present position Ministers have charge of only certain subjects.—Free Press.

CATTLE BREEDING AND DAIRYING.

EVIDENCE BEFORE AGRICULTURE COMMISSION.

CAWNPORE, Feb. 10.

Marquess of Linlithgow and other members of the Royal Commission of Agriculture visited the Agricultural College and farms this morning. In the afternoon the Commission examined Mr. C. H. Parr, Deputy Director of Agriculture, U.P., in charge of cattle breeding operations. Mr. Parr in his statement dealt with the subjects of breeding farms, supply of stud bulls dairying industries and suggested remedies for control of adulteration in ghee and milk and means of growing more fodder. Mr. Parr gave a full account of different breeds.

Mr. Parr was questioned by all the members regarding the dairying industries. Pointing out the methods of increase in the supply of milk and ghee, he stated that the organisation of collecting, transporting and distributing agencies by men of position and standing, and passing a Food Adulteration Act by which the sale of milk and other dairy products will be controlled were necessary to improve the dairying industry.

To-morrow Mr. C. Y. Chintamani will appear before the Commission and also a representative of Indian Sugar Producers' Association.—A. P.

BOMBAY PERSIANS' DIFFERENCES.

A MOVE FOR AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

EDITOR "HABLUL MATIN" ARRIVES TOMORROW.

Mr. Wahad Hussain wires from Calcutta:—

"For some time past a good deal of discussion has been going on among the Persians of Bombay, resulting in a sharp division of opinion. Of late it has assumed a serious nature. This difference is detrimental to the interests of the Persian community, and is unfortunate.

Having regard to the personal nature of the controversy it has become pressingly apparent to the Persians to have this difference settled once for all. With this purpose they approached His Eminence, Muwayyidul Islam Jalaluddin-ul-Hussaini editor "Hablul Matin" and H. E. T. Nabavi, the Persian Consul-General, jointly to settle the dispute. His Eminence is preceding to Bombay by the Nagpur Mail, and reaches Bombay Sunday morning (the 13th instant). It is earnestly hoped that with the co-operation of all concerned the matter will be amicably settled."

INDIAN TROOPS TO LAND IN SHANGHAI.

(Continued from page 9.)

of Mr. J. H. Thomas on the previous night and Dr. Haden-Guest last night a considerable minority of the Party disagreed with its official amendment.

Dr. Guest, who urged the Labour Party to withdraw from an excursion on a road which might lead not to peace and security but in the opposite direction, said he was not alone among the Labour members who took this view which also expressed the opinion of the working people in Britain. He could not support a policy which would deprive the British people of the protection of troops, who, as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had said, were sent not to act as soldiers but as police. The recall of troops was expressly excluded from the declaration on China by the joint meeting of Trade Unions Executive, the National Labour Party and the Executive of the Parliamentary Labour Party as well as by the recent speeches of Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. MacDonald. There was so little difference between the two sides of the House that it would be the gravest possible disaster if there was any appearance to the world outside of any serious division of opinion. He could not regard this question as one to be approached from a Labour viewpoint.

TROOP MOVEMENT PREMATURE.

Other Labour speakers continuing the r satisfied that it is Indians who will debate criticised the troop movement as premature, but Mr. MacDonald said that the Foreign Secretary's speech was of very great importance, and he hoped that the weight and opportunity it gave would be duly appreciated in Hankow.

The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Locker-Lampson, replied, the real cause of the ferment in China was the new spirit of Nationalists which was a genuine Chinese mivemtnt although outside influences had used it for their own purposes. No Government had ever done more than the British Government to meet the wishes of another people. They desired to see a united, independent and sovereign China. But meanwhile they were bound to secure British lives from risk.

MR. TREVELYAN'S MOTION.

The extreme Labour view was stated at the outset of the debate by Mr. Trevelyan in moving the amendment which called for the diversion of troops now on the way to China. He agreed that the Government policy tended in same direction as that of the Labour Party, namely, Independence for the Chinese, and the extinction of unequal treaties. But it was unfortunate that greater efforts were not made to secure reasonable guarantees of protection from the Chinese before having recourse to the military demonstration which endangered the ends in view, both in regard to the general settlement and the security of 6,000 British lives elsewhere than in Shanghai.—B. O. W.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

MEMORANDUM TO LEAGUE.

RUGBY, Feb. 11.

The statement of British policy in China communicated to the League of Nations comprehensively surveys the field since the Washington Conference. Modifications of that policy necessitated by the internal situation in China are dealt with, and the events at Shanghai in 1925 and the Hankow incident are review. The memorandum states it was clear from the Hankow and Kiukiang episodes that there is no guarantee for the safety of British lives or property in Chinese cities under the authority of the Nationalist Government in the present revolutionary state of affairs. It was obvious that with the advance of the Nationalists towards Shanghai, a similar danger threatened the large British community residing there, and in these circumstances Government decided as a precautionary measure to send such troops to China as they were advised were required for the protection of the British community at Shanghai. The composition of this force is in itself a guarantee that it can only be utilised for defensive purposes for which it is exclusively intended. The memorandum concludes by pointing out that the policy is the development of, and not departure from, the Washington Policy and regrets the assistance of the League cannot be sought in a settlement of the present difficulties.—B. O. W.

FREEDOM OF FLEET STREET.

OFFE[illegible] READING

EX-VICEROY AS NEWSPAPER MAN.

Lord Reading was entertained in mail week at the London Press Club.

Lord Burnham, proposing the health of Lord Reading said they were offering the freedom of Fleet-street to one of the most distinguished of living Englishmen, and the freedom of Fleet-street was the truest and most benevolent freedom in the whole range of human affairs. (Cheers.)

Lord Reading, received with prolonged applause, said he was very grateful for the opportunity of meeting journalists at the Press Club.

It might surprise them to know that he had only written one article in his life, and that was quite recently when he made his bow in Fleet-street to the public. He would not say that he had not been tempted, especially since his return from India, to enter into the ranks of journalism and to compete with some of those present whose profession it was by getting some perhaps extravagant fees for articles which he might write, but so far he had resisted them.

A NORTHCLIFFE MEMORY.

He knew very well that in entering into newspaper life he was entering into a new phase.

When he was sitting in his office at Salisbury-square he was reminded of an occasion when he was sitting with the late Lord Northcliffe when he was staying with him in India some months before he died. They were discussing the affairs of life, and comparing notes on matters that had particularly attracted them both, and Lord Northcliffe suddenly turned to him and said in the way he had, "Have you ever thought what it means every day to have to create something new to appear to interest the public?" He confessed that he never had, but now he understood a little better the various conflicting principles of news and advertisement. (Laughter and cheers.)

In spite of the fact that all news-papers existed as commercial propositions, they nevertheless had great responsibilities to the country, not only in regard to the provision of news, but also in regard to forming public opinion and of moulding character. In presenting the views of the day to the community. That was the higher attitude taken by the Press, and he honed that the newspaper Press of this country would go from strength to strength, and every day become more powerful in forming and influencing public opinion, and that in that way it would help to mould the destinies of this great Empire. (Loud cheers.)—"Sunday Observer."

GUNBOATS FOR CHINA.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Malta.—Gunboats Aphis and Ladybird escorted by destroyers Wanderer and Wolverine have left for China.—Reuter.

U. S. MARINES ARRIVE AT SHANGHAI

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Washington.—The Navy Department announces that the United States steamer Pecos with 258 marines has arrived at Shanghai from the Philippine Islands.—Reuter.

BETTER UNDERSTANDING WITH MANCHURIANS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Shanghai.—Japanese reports from Peking state that Wu-Pie-Fu has asked Chang Tso-lin how many troops he is sending through Honan, and begs him not to advance beyond Changteh. Wu-Pei-Fu will then endeavour to arrange better understanding with the Manchurians.—Reuter.

CANADA'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Ottawa.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, said that at present it was not intended to send Canadian forces to China, but if the situation changed, Government would consult Parliament. He added Canada fully sympathised with China's aspirations and Britain's policy of going as far as possible to meet them.—Reuter.

BUYING MUNITIONS FOR CANTONESE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST EX-M. P.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The "Daily Express" says that Mr. Tribitsch Lincoln, ex-Member of Parliament, is travelling in Europe with a secret Chinese mission, negotiating a four million sterling loan, and buying munitions and food for the Cantonese.—Reuter's Special.

Peter Wright's letter to Gladstone mentioned in message of 9th February is now published. It regrets "crude phrase" and describes Lord Gladstone's protest as intemperate. Lord Gladstone in reply merely acknowledges receipts of the letter.—Reuter.

YAMUNABAI NAIR HOSPITAL.

"Chronicle" Photos.
A Ward of the Hospital, in charge of the students of the National Medical College.

Another Ward where the students watch the Professor's clinical examination of in patients.

STOCK BROKERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

PRESIDENT SUPPORTS 18D. RATIO.

SAYS AGRICULTURISTS' POSITION IS QUITE SAFE.

The annual general meeting of Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held on Friday noon at the Sir Dinshaw Petit's Native Brokers' Exchange Hall, Shet K. R. P. Shroff presiding. At the outset Shet N. N. Dubash, the secretary of the Association read the minute of the previous general meeting and presented the annual report to the acceptance of the Directors and members.

Pending his presidential address Mr. K. R. P. Shroff congratulated the former President of the Association, Mr. K. P. Roychand, upon the latter's nomination to the Legislative "Assembly," an honour which he richly deserved.

The President struck an optimistic note when he announced that for the first time in the history of the Association there was a net surplus of receipts over expenditure amounting to Rs. 18,000. after the heavy losses incurred during the preceding two years. The year 1926, he continued, though it continued depressed for the cotton industry, was generally good for trade and business. Share prices had been better than in 1925. The volume of business on the Exchange had greatly increased and the prices of industrial securities had also improved. 38 securities which were on the Forward List had risen in market value from Rs. 28 crores to Rs. 40 crores. Throughout the year money remained exceptionally easy and practically unloanable. The speculation in Government securities during the first half of 1926 had been naturally followed by a period of setback in them.

MORALITY AT ITS LOWEST EBB.

Mr. Shroff delighted his hearers when he sounded a note of warning and gave his personal advise to the investors of small means as to the most convenient method of investing their fortunes. In his opinion, commercial morality was at its lowest ebb and small investors had to wait till healthy morality was restored. Mr. Shroff was glad that the Central Bank had played a most important part in educating the saving of their clientele. The first and the most important step, he told, which an ordinary investor of moderate means ought to take, was the selection of proper and profitable investment. The best investment must in the first instance be either Post Office Cash Certificates—or Savings Account.

NO LOSS IN 18D. RATIO.

Mr. Shroff then read rather a lengthy personal defence of the 18d. ratio which he called "A 'de facto' ratio." He doubted the cogency of arguments advanced by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in his minute of dissent and incidentally hurled a challenge that he (the speaker) would pay a prize of Rs. 1,000 if anybody could convincingly disprove his own line of argument. Much to his annoyance the President had to respond to a number of queries put to him by his important hearers regarding his gratuitous advocacy of 18d. ratio.

AGRICULTURIST QUITE SAFE.

Speaking on the much resented 18d. ratio and the losses the agriculturists will be put thereby, Mr. Shroff said:

"You know well that on our export of Rs. 375 crores, we get Rs. 47 crores less at 18d. a rupee than at 16d. This is only a problem of arithmetic, pure and simple, and I ask you all whether that is an actual loss or simply a reduction in the bigger profit? I am inclined to believe you will not call it a real loss. Let me illustrate it by a concrete instance. Say, as agriculturists, you are anxious to sell a certain quantity of wheat for Rs. 40, which is the internal price. It gives you a reasonable though not exceptional profit on your produce. I, as an exporter ship, this wheat to my agents. In addition to all the expenses for shipment and my commission, I get £3 for the wheat. This is the external or gold price of the wheat. Do I make any profit in the transaction over and above my legitimate commission? You cannot answer this unless you know at what rate of exchange I can convert £3 into rupees. At the exchange of 1s. 6d. I get Rs. 40 for £3. There is neither loss nor gain to me, but if I secure the exchange of 1s. 4d., as some of you desire, I get Rs. 45, I am pleased, for I get an extra profit of rupees 5. This additional profit of Rs. 5 that I make does not go to you—agriculturists, but I keep it as a middleman or an exporter. You might as well say that exporters have now-a-days great sympathy for poor agriculturist. Suppose I am so philanthropic that I will not therefore retain this profit of Rs. 5 for myself, but will pay to you—the agriculturists. It really means this that I shall pay you Rs. 45 for the same quantity of wheat, which you are anxious to sell for Rs. 40. In other words, it means internal price of wheat will rise from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45. This illustration will inform you that were exchange now suddenly reduced to 1s. 4d., there will be a quick and immediate rise of 12 1|2 per cent. in internal rupee prices of all our produce. The consumers thus will have to pay more for every thing they buy. We must therefore weigh the interests of agriculturists against those of all consumers, i. e. everybody including the agriculturists. Vast masses of labourers, wage-earners, receivers of monthly salaries and all poor consumers, a great majority of them live in a state of semi-starvation, will really suffer as they will have to pay the higher rupee prices of all the articles of consumption. This is nothing short of a capital levy, falling equally on the rich and the poor."

The report for the year 1926 with the balance sheet was then read and after being put to vote was carried unanimously.

BOMBAY'S TWO NOTABLE SCHOOLS.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION GATHERING.

The ninth annual prize distribution gathering of the Ram Mohan English School and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Primary School was held at Prarthana Samaj Hall, Charni Road, on Friday evening, the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding.

The proceedings commenced with prayer and welcome songs recited by girls of the High School. Those present were then treated to interesting dialogues by boys and girls in English, Marathi and Sanskrit. The boys of the school under 11 years performed drill which was much admired. The camp-fire by Girl Guides also proved equally impressive.

After the performances, the Secretary read the reprot of the School for the year ended March 31, 1926, and hoped that the public would continue to support the School.

Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir distributed the prizes.

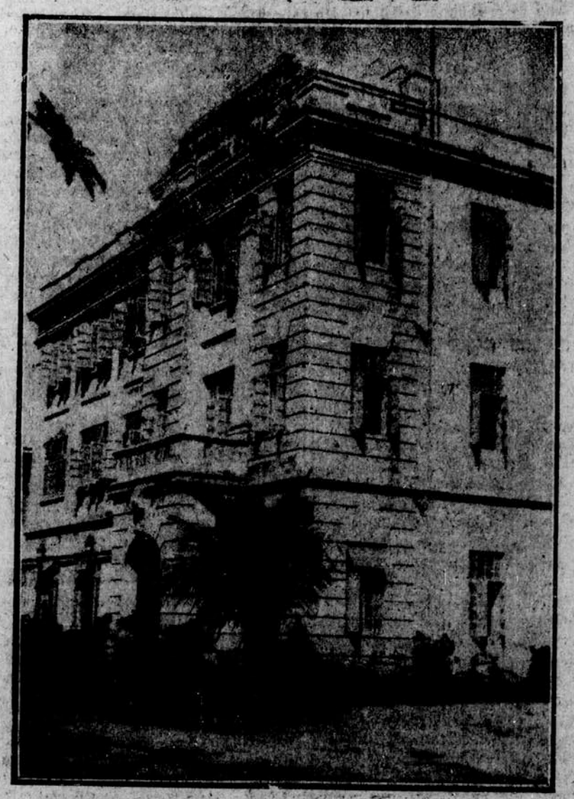
Mr. Cowasji Jehangir then thanked the Committee of the Prarthana Samaj to ask him to preside over the prize distribution of the two schools which were bearing names of two great sons of India who lived at different times but who greatly resembled each other in the ideals of their life. The Schools bearing those names and connected by the institution which stood for the belief of one God and which strove hard to remove the divisions of castes and classes should try its best to cultivate the sense of discipline of the growing generation and to teach them to serve faithfully and stand by their principles.

Mr. Bhandarkar then thanked the chairman and Mrs. Jehangir.

The song of "Bande Mataram" recited by school-girls brought the proceedings to an end.

To meet Hakim Ajmal Khan, who arrived at Patna Wednesday night, Sir Mahammad Fakhiruddin, Education Minister, gave a dinner to a number of prominent Muslim citizens of Patna on Thursday.—Free Press

A section of the Surgical Theatre with the operating table in the centre.



The Hospital premises.

WYLIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

LADY WILSON'S VISIT.

Much to the delectation of the staff and patients, Her Excellency Lady Wilson paid a visit to the Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital in Gilder Street, on Friday afternoon. Her Excellency, coming in a State car, was warmly received at the entrance by Lieut.-Colonel Houston, Miss Cursetji and other members of the Hospital staff.

Thanks to the munificence and practical sympathy of Mrs. Adams Wylie, the Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital was founded in the year 1902. The Hospital has been rendering yeoman's service to the City of Bombay ever since its establishment. There are now seventy beds in the Hospital, all of which are generally engaged throughout the year. The admirable success of the hospital is to be attributed to its efficient staff of doctors and nurses. During the year 1926, upwards of 4,000 patients were treated in the Hospital. The yearly expenditure of the Hospital is nearly Rs. 30,000 and it is often quite a hard job for the management to make both ends meet. In the last year alone the expenditure was Rs. 4,000 more than the income. The Hon. Secretary informed that in spite of the apparent difficulties the Hospital was getting on wonderfully nicely.

TRIBUTE TO FOUNDER OF HOSPITAL.

Accompanied by the members of the Managing Board and a few other notable doctors, Her Excellency was then shown over the laboratory and various patient-rooms. Miss Cursetji welcomed Her Excellency on behalf of the staff and gave a short history of the Hospital. Incidentally she paid a warm tribute to Mrs. Adams Wylie to whose inspiration and unremitting services, the Hospital owed its origin. Miss Cursetjee remarked that the institution was, indeed, a grand work of charity. Mrs. Wylie was more than a mother to hospital patients whose care was her only concern. In the speaker's opinion no Englishwoman—and for the matter of that no Englishman—had rendered greater services to India than the founder of the Wylie Memorial Hospital.

Her Excellency was then taken to the Registry-office where she signed her name in the visitors' book. On being garlanded, Lady Wilson expressed her extreme satisfaction at what she had seen in the Hospital. She was glad to hear that the institution was doing splendid work. Her Excellency then cordially shook hands with the staff and took leave of them.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

2-0 P.M.—THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE. Division II.—7 furlongs.

AMROOD	1
AMARA	2
SALONIC	3

2-30 P.M.—THE GALURCK PLATE. Division I.—1 mile.

LUCKY MAN	1
SWANSHOT	2
THE TYPHOON	3

3-0 P.M.—THE GATURCK PLATE. Division II.—1 mile.

THEONA	1
ROSEWATER	2
MOTU PROPRIO	3

3-30 P.M.—THE GAYE PLATE. Division II.—1 1|4 miles.

PEACH BITTER	1
ARABIAN STAR	2
AYHID	3

4-0 P.M.—THE GAYE PLATE. Division I.—1 1|4 miles.

MUTASHAR	1
RIYAD	2
CHEERFUL	3

4-30 P.M.—THE MANTON PLATE.—6 furlongs.

INVINOLA	1
DALCASSIAN	2
PORTSOY	3

5-0 P.M.—THE ABBERLEY PLATE.—1 1|4 miles.

TRAJANUS	1
PENETRATE	2
RADHA PIARI	3

5-30 P.M.—THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—1 1|4 miles.

MOSS	1
CAP-A-PIE	2
QUINCY	3

6-0 P.M.—THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP.—7 furlongs.

DOMESTIC BOND	1
TAALAT BEY	2
HUNTING MORN	3

6-30 P.M.—THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—7 furlongs.

SELMAN	1
SILVER THRUSH	2
KUMMERUZZAMAN	3

SENEX'S DOUBLE.
MOSS
INVINOLA

OMAR KHAYYAM.

A POET OF ALL TIMES

MR. ROTHFELD'S LECTURE.

Mr. Otto Rothfield discoursed on the life and works of Omar Khayyam, the great Persian Poet and Scholar, at the Byculla Branch of the Y.M.C.A. on Friday night, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad presiding.

"Omar Khayyam is the most popular Persian Poet widely read in Europe" said the lecturer. He flourished in an age when Persia was at the height of civilization, and culture. Having been born and bred in the prosperous metropolis of the great Persian Empire, he possessed perfect urbanity. He lived in the active and aristocratic society and hence his poetry possessed the touch of scepticism and pessimism, as both these, the lecturer said, were the outcome of culture, eduction and civilization.

The outstanding qualities of Omar's poetry are their flexible metre, studied simplicity of language, hard and vigorous pace and their driving power and sincerity. To this is added a profound sense of humour which easily gained wide popularity.

Apart from these, his poetry abounded in epigrams and was full of matter which chiefly contributed to the wide popularity that Omar enjoyed in the estimation of scholars and lovers of Literature.

A SCHOLAR AND SCIENTIST

Besides being a poet of eminence, Omar Khayyam was distinguished as a scholar and scientist. He was a mathematician of no mean order, and was also a great physician and astronomer.

There were, of course, attempts made to belittle the intrinsic merits of Omar's poetry; but that was the work of professional critics and pedagogues. For, he could not find in the course of his whole study any other poet with the achievement and culture of this great Persian Poet, and Omar Khayyam would live through ages as he had lived all these years ever since his death in 1123.

Concluding his speech Mr. Rothfield said that Omar was neither a Sufi nor a mystic, though his works contained not a few of the phrases and expressions of both, as he was well versed in Sufism and an inspired writer always.

After Sir Chimanlal had thanked the lecturer in suitable terms the meeting dispersed.

THE BAI YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL.

(Contiued from page 8.)

tended and he has not the funds to do more than he has already done. The students want increasing accommodation. They want increasing facilities. A mere matter of two lacs are wanted to erect a new building and make various extensions and improvements. Who will come forward to emulate the example of Dr. Nair? So far Dr. Nair has borne the whole financial burden himself. He cannot be expected to do more. Who will come forward to his rescue, and the rescue of the medical students who want these extensions, and chiefly to the succour of the really deserving poor who have to be turned away for want of room in the hospital, and who are drawn to this hospital of many others be cause, wonder of wonders, it has a heart, a warm heart that beats kindly for the poor!

Remember the words of the Lord Buddha. "The charitable man is loved by all . . ." Sethias of Bombay, public of Bombay, you are not asked to give your time, your labour, your care, your patient devotion. Dr. Nair and his staff of honorary doctors are doing that. All you are asked to contribute is your money—which is the easiest and cheapest form of charity. Address your donations to the Secretary, The Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA.—"The Lady," Norma Talmadge's latest photoplay, reveals her in a new guise—that of a pert, pretty and vivacious soubrette of a musical show of the Gibson Girl period. It's a new Norma the world will see in "The Lady," a Norma who plumbs the heights and the depths of human happiness and despair. From being the toast of the theatrical world, Norma plunges from the hights of gay Monte Carlo society into the toughest dives in Europe, becomes a half demented, bedraggled nower "girl" in the streets of London after she has lost both husband and baby and finally ends as the head of a cafe just back of the world war front, where the soldiers of all nations call her "the little mother of all the world." "The Lady" is a First National attraction and will open to-night at the Royal Opera House for one week's run.

GLOBE CINEMA.—The world's greatest "movie" and the most artistic picture which has broken all records in India and wherever it shown is "The Thief of Bagdad" is once more in the bird eye-view of Bombay citizens, featuring the supreme monarch of the motion picture, Douglas Fairbanks at your favourite theatre Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. "The Thief of Bagdad" is a picture so fine and so full of incident that it demands several visits for its full enjoyment. It is from its opening scene to the final second finely woven fantasy of a grade so far superior to anything of its general character ever done before that comparison is rendered impossible. If you want to see a motion picture rich in oriental beauty, flawless in photography and perfect in lightning.....let me recommend to you Douglas Fairbanks' film "The Thief of Bagdad." No matter how much you may detest motion pictures, you owe it to yourself to enter the Globe Cinema which had better be called the house of wonder.

Special change of time daily three shows 5-30, 8 and 10-30, Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.—THE MURA SHIPOFF ART BALLET COMPANY.—The special performances of Mura Shipoff, the tallented Russian danseuse, who has deservedly earned the sobriquet of La Petite Pavlova, and her Art Ballet Company, at the Excelsior should draw all lovers of good dancing to this theatre. Miss Shipoff and her company treat their audience to exhibitions of classical interpretive and character dancing, the like of which has not been witnessed since the visit of the great Pavlova, about five years ago, and these dances have won golden opinions for the Company during their tour of the Far East. After most successful appearances at Rangoon, Calcutta and Northern India, Miss Shipoff comes to Bombay to charm her audiences here. There are several talented dancers in the company besides the clever Miss Shipoff there are Koko Shipoff, her brother, and Madade Shipoff-Shumskaya. In conjunction with the dance programme, "One Week," "Pitfalls of a Big City", and "Nothing but Trouble", featuring Buster Keaton, Ben Turpin and Harold Lloyd respectively, will be shown.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—A roistering tale of the Spanish Main in "The Black Pirate," which wafts every man back to the days of his childhood. Into the film Douglas Fairbanks injects the very spirit of boyhood, romance and adventure, and it would be a hard-hearted parent indeed, who would not willingly advance the price of seats for every youngster in the family. Incidently, parents should include themselves in the entertaining adventures of the ever-youthful Doug. The entire picture is done in colours, soft tints that delight the eye, and for the first time in motion pieures Mr. Fairbanks has secured the beautiful effect of mural paintings. The plot? It is all about pirates, with Doug capturing a huge galleon single-handed to prove what a good pirate he is. Billie Dove is the beauty in listress, while Donald Crisp gives a very fine interpretation of an old Scotch pirate. Do not fail to see this film. Together with it a Pathe Gazette will be shown, and the length of the programme changes the usual timings of the shows.

GAIETY THEATRE.—"A Woman of Paris," which is released at the Gaiety this week, proves that Charlie Chaplin can be serious when he chooses, for in this ten-reel production, he makes his bow as the author-director of a new type of drama. A sincere and intelligent story is portrayed in an original way, with the usual Chaplin genius. The story tells of a country girl, who, discontented with her home life, sets off for Paris where she becomes a notorious personage. Both the treatment of the story and the acting are excellent, and Chaplin deserves praise on this production, many of the scenes of which are laid in France. The film stars Edna Purvaince, Adolph Menjou and Malvina Polo. The programme includes the showing of Paris Fashions.

EDWARD THEATRE.—'The White Mall' Pearl White, "The Serial Queen," is a star known to all, and her pictures always offer an exciting evening's entertainment, so to those who love thrills a tree is presented at the Edward Theatre. The film, which deals with the adventures of a girl reformer of criminals, is full of excitement and thrills and holds one in suspense till the final fade-out, in which all ends well. The programme includes a one-reel comedy. "Swing Your Partner," featuring Buster Keaton and the timings are as usual.

EMPRESS THEATRE.—After a most successful week's run at the Empire, "The Navigator" has been transferred to the Empress for a further week's showing. The amusing adventures of Buster Keaton afford many hearty laughs, and those who have missed seeing this film during the Laugh Week, should not fail to see it this week, if they want to continue the merriment. Another Buster Keaton picture, "Love Nest," is included in the programme, and this is sufficient to ensure a good evening's entertainment.

WEST-END CINEMA.—A very thrilling and exciting William Fox picture "Three Jumps Ahead" (5 parts), is the feature drama to-night and this week at the West-End Cinema (New Charni Road). The dare-devil horseman and stunt thriller Tom Mix is the star, and he is supported by such well-known and popular stars as Francis Ford and Joseph Girard. The story is very entertaining and the climax is sensational when the hero betrays the father of his sweetheart into the hands of the outlaws though of course quite ignorant as to his identity. But when he does find out the real truth, he performs prodigies of valour and feats of daring horsemanship to reserve the man whom he has wronged. A thrilling jump over the mountain cliffs is a fitting climax to a really thrilling picture. The programme includes "Rouch Romeos" and the Urbans Moving Chat.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.—A rare treat is promised to the patrons of the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) the management of which announces with a great deal of pride that during the week commencing to-day they will show "The Face of the World," Irvin V. Willat's newest production in 6 parts. This great picture which is adapted to the screen from the world famous novel of the same name by Johan Boger, deals with the adventures and misadventures of Dr. Harold Mark and his wife Thora, played by Edward Hearne and Barbara Bedford. There is a villain, naturally—he does his best to win the beautiful Thora, and for a while it looks as though he were going to succeed, but fate intervenes and in a singularly appealing climax sets everything right. The programme includes a comedy.

MESSAGES FROM ENGLAND.

"SAK'S" SERVICES EULOGISED.

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., has received the following letter from Comrade B. Baker, late propaganda Secretary, Battersea Trades Councils and Labour Party.

"Dear Comrade Saklatvala,

Your record of work on behalf of India beginning as far back as 1912 needs no eulogy. You have done yeoman service in exposing the treacherous character of the Indian policy both inside the House of Commons and outside the House you have brought the realisation amongst us workers of need to be thorough going in our ideal of freedom for India.

Further it is well to remember inspite of vile capitalist press attacks followed by a term of imprisonment and inspite of most bitter opposition on the part of Trade Union officials and leaders who have denounced you as a disruptionist yet none can point to a single instance where you have weakened any working class organisation. Your visit to India will mark another stage in our progress.

Myself and Battersea know that your message will be that we put into practice the principles we profess and all work together in the good cause for the overthrow of Capitalism and establishment of the workers and Peasants State.

Many other Trade Unions in Great Britain and the Continent have sent through Mr. Saklatwala, their fraternal greetings to the workers of India. Mr. Fred Longden in his message to the All-India Trade Union Congress from Birmingham says:—

"On behalf of the Deritend (Birmingham) Divisional Labour Party I send the most sincere Good Wishes and Greetings to your organised workers.

We know that our cause is your cause and that we shall rise or fall together as working classes.

We wish to see you inspired and strengthened in the constant struggles against the fearful impositions of the Indian and British exploiters, whether Capitalists or landlords. In this work we desire to assist you in every way possible.

First, we demand the Right of full self-government for the Indian people. The organised workers might then have better scope to eliminate the local oppressors. Secondly, we hope you will grow from strength to strength rapidly in your organised Trade Unions and fight for the enslaved masses, and proceed to mould your own destiny. Lastly, we shall agitate for an end of the impertinent Imperialist restrictions on your activities and of the scandalous laws like those of the Rowlatt, Bengal, and Crawling orders, with the imprisoning of your best leaders.

Though far apart in distance, the Indian and British workers are identical in all that matters.

We are human beings.

We are tooless and landless in any real sense.

We are enslaved to the parasite class.

May our mutual cause soon triumph.—Free Press.

MUSLIM FOR NON-MUSLIM SEAT?

SWARAJISTS' NEW MOVE.

SHILLONG, Feb. 10.

It is understood that the Swaraj Party will put up Mr. Fuzmur Ali who was defeated in a Mahomedan constituency in the last General Election as their nominee in the bye-election of a non-Mahomedan constituency. The Swarajists are taking legal opinion on the question whether a Mahomedan could stand for a non-Mahomedan constituency.—A. P.

CULTIVATOR COMMITS SUICIDE.

AFTER SHOOTING THREE OTHERS.

AKOLA, Feb. 11.

A Kumbi Patel of Lakhanwada shot dead a money-lender, his servant, his best friend and culminated the tragedy by shooting himself in the presence of persons who tried to arrest him.

The Kumbi had suffered owing to the failure of crops, and his unsuccessful demands, and repeatedly, of the 'Bania' to lend him some money, irritated him to revenge.—Free Press.

DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

The death sentences passed by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad and confirmed by the High Court on Abdul Jabbar and Hashmat in connection with the murder of a Hindu at Allahabad in the course of the last Bakrid communal riot have been commuted to transportation for life by the Governor-in-Council of the United Provinces on consideration of their appeals for mercy.—Free Press.

THE BULL IN THE CHINA SHOP.

"Lansbury's Labour Weekly" writes:—

A fortnight ago, British policy towards China was to recognise, de facto, the new Nationalist Government and to arrange with it a working agreement pending a reorganisation of our treaty relations. Today, our policy is apparently to prepare for war with the Nationalists, says Lansbury's Weekly. Our Secretary of War and our military advisers have had to shorten their holiday to consider, with the Cabinet, a campaign on the Yangtse. The First Cruiser Squadron has been ordered to China. The British in Shanghai are organising their defences. Next week, as likely as not, this war fever will be followed by a cold fit. Which is just the way we always have wobbled into war. Because neither we nor anyone else knew what we wanted while soldiers and ships were shoved into places where their guns went off by themselves.

All this present fuss is because the Chinese have occupied the British concession in Hangkow—a town in the very heart of China and the new Nationalist capital. And what if they have? Why, Belgium, in order to spite the other Powers for not backing up the Belgian negotiation of a new Chinese treaty, has just voluntarily evacuated the Belgian concession in Tientsin. The proper way for the capitalists to stop the Chinese from ruining British business in China is not to send gunboats to bombard open towns in the interior—nor even to send cruisers to blockade coast ports—but simply to withdraw altogether and wait until the Chinese desire to reopen business with us. It is certain that so soon as we are willing to leave China to the Chinese, the business people and workers will want to do trade with us as they are now doing with Germans and Russians.

The Chinese Nationalists have their own difficulties. Their advance snorth, to join hands with Feng and east to Shanghai and the coast, has met with reverses on both fronts. Our policy of kowtowing to them one week and kicking them the next suits them all right. More bombarding would suit them even better. But it is ruin to our future relations with China—whether political or commercial.

LOVE AND HE LOVED.

PRINCIPAL HAMLEY ON ETHICS OF PEDAGOGY.

"Teaching as a vocation" was the theme of an interesting and cudite address delivered by Principal Hamley to a fairly large gathering assembled in Y.M.C.A's Bowen Memorial Hall, Mr. K. Natarajan presiding.

PERSONALITY OF A CHILD.

Principal Hamley deprecated the lot of those persons who accepted the teaching profession simply for the sake of money-making. He observed that the child had got its personality—in many cases a complex personality—and it was the duty of the teacher to see that that personality was developed on proper and healthy lives. The intellect, feeling and human self, all the three faculties in a child had got to be developed by means of an education best suited to the individual temperament of a child. The speaker was sorry that the education in India had stepped only with the intellect. In India they had not taught the child to appreciate beauty. Principal Hamley argued that human personality was not a thing contained in itself. It could not be developed on its own lines without bringing it into social contact. It was the duty of a teacher, he opined, to try to develop a child's personality in conjunction with the child's social environments. Another important duty of a teacher was to teach the child how to distinguish between real and unreal.

DON'T FORGET JOHN.

The speaker made a strong plea for the consideration of the self of a child in preference to the subject taught to it. Proceeding he argued: "If you place too much stress upon Latin you are apt to forget John who is learning that Latin. It is John and not Latin that ought to be your primary consideration. The teacher must get to know something about the pupils he is teaching. That is the psychological aspect of teaching and an indispensable aspect too."

FAITH, HOPE AND LOVE.

Dilating upon the essential qualities of a teacher, Principal Hamley observed that in addition to the qualities intellect and character, a teacher must have faith, hope and love. He must have faith both in child and in himself. He must believe that child is inherently good and not bad. The speaker cotninued—"Teachers must smile and cut jokes while imparting education to their pupils. They must remember that the child has got the same instincts and emotions which they have got in themselves. Learning becomes much easier when it is taken as a pleasure. Besides, no teacher is worthy of his or her profession, who has not got a soul for love. He need not show that love by any ostentatious signs but all the same it must dominate his relation with his pupils. In India this is very difficult inasmuch as we have got many castes and religions. But it has to be conceded that a teacher must be above the petty differences, insults and dignities."

MOST NEGLECTED PROFESSION.

Mr. K. Natarajan said his only excuse for presiding over the meeting was that he was keenly interested in educational problems. He was sorry to note that in India the profession of teaching was a most neglected profession. Everybody was talking of education and educationists but none gave so much as sympathetic attention to the position and conditions of a teacher. The speaker then referred to the system of education followed by Hindu Rishis in ancient India and remarked that education in those epic days was everything that could be wished for. Contrasting the Indian and Western civilizations, Mr. K. Natarajan showed that the former was based on the conception of duties, while the latter clamoured for rights and privileges. Concluding he exhorted teachers not to look towards immediate emoluments but to treat their profession as a sacred duty which they were bound to perform in the best possible manner.

A vote of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

THE "GREEK LAD" INCIDENT.

(From a Racing Man.)

The recent inquiry by the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. Ltd. into the riding of A. C. Walker on Greek Lad has, it is understood, resulted in the suspension of Walker for the rest of the current meeting.

I do not hold any brief for A. C. Walker, but the inquiry and its result seem to be too severe a step for the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. Ltd. considering the circumstances of the case, and the Stewards' silence in regard to some serious inconsistencies during the season.

Greek Lad ran for the first time in Bombay on the 5th February. He was admittedly left at the start and unplaced to True Grace. On the 9th February Greek Lad got off well and won from Theona and Georgina, Lembas Saturday's winner being unplaced probably due to the weight allotted to him. The Stewards wanted to suspend Walker immediately after the race for the rest of the day, but, evidently, because of the inconvenience that was likely to be caused to those for whom he was engaged to ride in the following races, and fearing that a suspension without trial, would be too harsh, Walker was allowed to ride in all the races.

Curiously enough, J. Robinson, the trainer of Greek Lad, was not called upon by the Stewards for any explanation with regard to the alleged inconsistent running of Greek Lad. The inevitable conclusion, therefore, seems to be that in the opinion of the Stewards Walker pulled Greek Lad on the 5th February against the orders of his trainer. Will the Stewards kindly explain on what grounds they have suspended Walker?

It may be noted that neither Theona nor Georgina had shown any winning form prior to the race under consideration, and the field barring Lembas was a poor one.

There are rumours going about as to how this inquiry into the running of Greek Lad originated. It is alleged that a well-known trainer had a hand in it, that when challenged he denied this, and when faced with a well-known racing owner who had overheard him, hot words passed between him and the racing owner. The Stewards are supposed to be holding an inquiry regarding the altercation that took place.

In the meantime the trainer, it is reported, has apologised to the racing owner. It remains to be seen what action the Stewards will now take against the trainer who must be treated as any other professional trainer holding a license from the W. I. T. C. Ltd.

BOMBAY BABY WEEK AT PAREL.

GOVERNOR OPENS ON MONDAY.

The arrangements for the opening of the Bombay Baby Week on Monday 14th instant at the Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel are now completed. The Exhibition will be open for inspection from 4 p.m. but guests are requested to be in their seats for the opening ceremony not later than 5-45 p.m. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay (who will be accompanied by Lady Wilson) will declare the Week open at 6 p.m.

WALK-OUT OF SALEM "CITY FATHERS."

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

To protest against the discourtesy shown to the members of the Salem Municipal Council in not providing seats to them in the Council when an address was presented to the Governor during his visit, a Swarajist member moved adjournment of the business. One member raised a point of order. He said the adjournment notice should be supported by five members. The Chairman disallowed the motion. As a result the mover and four Councillors walked out of the Council Hall and the meeting was dissolved for want of quorum.—Free Press.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY CONVENTION APPROVED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Paris.—The Senate by 279 votes to 1 has ratified Washington Eight-Hour Day Convention which the Chamber has already passed. The convention will not be enforced until it is unreservedly ratified by Britain and Germany.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA SHRADDHANAND MEMORIAL FUND.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

Pandit Madon Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai have issued a statement in which they state that a Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha has, after consulting many leading members of the Hindu community has appointed trustees of the All-India Sharaddhananda Memorial Fund. Among the trustees are Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Rajah Narendranath, Pandit Din Dayal Sharma, Mahatma Hansraj, Mr. Ram Saran Das, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Ghanasham Das Birla, Dr. B. S. Moonje and others.

In the statement they state that only one statement should be issued to the Hindu community for Rs. 10,00,000, five lakhs out of which would be spent immediately as follows: two and a half lakhs for the up-lift of the depressed classes, one and half lakhs for carrying on the work of Shudhi and one and a quarter lakhs for promoting Hindu Sanghathan.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI'S TOUR IN BIHAR.

NEARLY RS. 66,000 COLLECTED IN 20 DAYS.

DHARANGAON, Feb. 11.

The following figures give an account of the collections made by Gandhiji during his tour in Bihar in January last. Gandhiji gave only 20 days for the Province including the two days which he spent at Patna during the Convocation. The Palamau District contributed 2,254, Manbhum 4,007, Gaya 4,229, Saran 5,814, Darbhanga 15,187. Champaran 7,652, Muzafferpore 7,400, Monghya 11,828, Shahabad 4,046, and miscellaneous 232. The total comes to Rs. 60,656.

The above total does not include promises and dues amounting to Rs. 2,258, and the amount promised or realised at the Bihar Vidyapith Convocation, which amounts to Rs. 3,068 and also jewellery, the value of which would be about Rs. 1,000.

Thus on the whole Bihar collections amount to Rs. 65,983.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO WEST KHANDESH.

KHADI FUND COLLECTION IN FULL SWING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 11

After visiting important places in East and West Khandesh, Marfdal Kothari arrived here last evening. Notwithstanding heavy trade depression now prevailing, his appeal for funds for Khadi work has met with satisfactory response everywhere. Good collections have been made which will be presented to Gandhiji on the occasion of his visit to those places. Burjorji Bharucha during last week hawked khadi worth Rs. 2,000 in some West Khandesh villages. In Sholapur, local workers under the guidance of Natwarlal Mujmudar M.L.C., and Rao Bahadur Dr. Mule have been enthusiastically working to make Gandhiji's visit successful in every way.

10 MEETINGS ADDRESSED IN A DAY.

MAHATMA'S E. KHANDESH TOUR BEGINS.

CHOPDA (Khandesh), Feb. 11.

Gandhiji has finished his tour in Berar and the Central Provinces. The last place he visited was Malkapur.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who accompanied Gandhiji in his tour in the Central Provinces and Berar, has left for Bombay, and Mr. Dastane, the leader of Khandesh, is accompanying Gandhiji during his tour in the East and West Khandesh. The first day of the East Khandesh programme was rather a crowded one, Gandhiji addressing ten huge meetings, one after another.—Free Press.

MAHATMA REACHES BHUSAWAL.

BHUSAWAL, Feb. 11.

Gandhiji and party reached Bhusawal this evening at eight.—Free Press.

ADDRESS TO GANDHIJI.

DHULIA MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHULIA, February 11.

The Dhulia City Municipality has unanimously resolved to give an address to Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival there.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

OFFICIAL BILLS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11

The consideration of the official Bills most of which had been passed already by the Assembly figured largely in the order paper of the Council of State, which met this morning. The galleries were again practically empty. The legislative business for the day included a motion by Mr. Corbett for leave to introduce a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the provision maintenance and control of light houses by Government in British India and the consideration of the bills to make verbal amendments in the Bengal Tenancy Act the Provident Funds Act and the Madras Salt Act and to consider as passed by the Assembly the Bills to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 and the Indian Registration Act 1908.—Free Press.

LIMITATION ACT AMENDMENT.

Mr. S. R. Das then moved for consideration of the Bill amending the Limitation Act, 1908 (Sections 20 and 21) as passed by the Assembly. He said that the alterations made in the law were the result of suggestions made in the lower Chamber to the Bill passed by the Council last August.

Mr. Ramdas, while welcoming the measure which was intended to give protection to debtors, feared that trouble would arise by the alterations of the words "fact of payment" into "acknowledgment of payment." The law Member assured the Council that there was no change meant in the existing position. Even this alteration would not have been made but for certain conflicting decisions of the High Courts.

Mr. Kumar Shankar Roy wanted that Section 3 should be so amended that it would be beneficial except in cases of fraud.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy and Lala Sukhbir Sinha opposed the changes proposed, and pointed out that the object was to give full measure of protection to the revenue against the act of the limited holder.

Mr. S. R. Das said that fraud and collision always vitiated a transaction and, therefore, no alteration was called for.

The Council agreed and the Bill was passed.

On the motion of the Law Member, the Council passed the Registration Act. 1908, Amendment Bill as passed by the Assembly.

MADRAS SALT ACT AMENING BILL.

When the Madras Salt Act Amendment Bill was taken into consideration, Mr. Ramdas explained his unwillingness to accord support to a measure which left taxation to the Executive. It was, he said, a "large order to ask the Council to entrust the Central Board of Revenue with this power." Any cess levied would ultimately fall on the consumer. He wanted statistics details relating to the liability before he agreed to the passing of the Bill.

Mr. Brayne asked whether the Bill which was designed to give relief to the manufacture of salt should be postponed.

The Bill was then passed, there being only a few dissentients.

The Council then adjourned until Monday.—A. P.

WORKMEN OF "PIONEER" PRESS ON STRIKE.

LOCK-OUT NOTICES ISSUED.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

The workmen in the news and job press departments of "The Pioneer" press have gone on strike and the paper appears today in a much curtailed form. In an editorial note the paper says: "Owing to a desire to give an earlier delivery of "The Pioneer," it has been decided to catch express trains leaving Allahabad in the early morning. This involved in the press a change of hours, incidentally a more concentrated time table and therefore the elimination of a certain number of superfluous staff. To this the press employees objected taking up the untenable position that the management had no right to dispense with the services of the staff without their consent. Their representatives were accorded a patient hearing by the General Manager of the Company and apparently recognised the impossibility of their attitude. They seem, however, unable to impress this on those whom they represented. After several attempts at further explanation had failed the men walked out of the press without giving due notice. A warning of the consequences of this action was promptly given, and as they did not return to work lock-out notices were posted on Wednesday evening. Friday's "Pioneer" was produced and despatched with the help of loyal European and Indian employees from all departments and also of outside volunteers."—Free Press.

GOODS TRAIN DERAILED.

QUETTA, February 11.

At 4.30 in the evening on the 10th February, an up special goods train suffered a serious derailment at mile 35 between Kanmchtarzai and Hindubagh on the Khanai-Hindubagh narrow gauge branch. Five vehicles and the engine tender capsized. The line is blocked, but it is hoped to arrange a diversion before 6 o'clock on the 11th February. Two constables were killed and one constable was injured. An enquiry by the Divisional Officer is being arranged.—A. P.

S. I. LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

The South Indian Lawn Tennis championship tournament came to a close last evening with the playing of the finals in Mixed Doubles, in which Mrs. Pullen and Venkataramanujulu, beat Miss Lewis and Dr. Freeman (9—7), (8—6). At the conclusion of the match His Excellency Viscount Goschen gave away cups to the winners and runners—up in the competitions.—A. P.

"LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SUBURBS".

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter appearing in your paper of the 10th instant under the signature of Mr. J. K. Mehta, of Santa Cruz it is evident that, it is based on a report given by one on his own account.

The concluding portion of the report re "continuation of the present local bodies with extended powers" on which Mr. Mehta bases his argument, does not represent the views of the Vile Parle Deputation.

I shall be much obliged if you will kindly insert this disclaimer in your this Saturday's issue.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. VAIDYA,
President, Vile Parle Deputation.
Vile Parle, Feb. 11.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, February 11.

Yesterday's disturbed conditions over North-East India have produced numerous thunder and dust-storms in the southern half of the division. Local thunderstorms are also reported from the south of the Peninsula and Tenasserim. Fresh western disturbance is approaching the Frontier. The chief amounts are:—Sibsagar, Gauhati and Burdwan quarter inch each, Calcutta one, Jessore three-quarters, Chaibyasa two Ranchi quarter, Trivandrum half Tinnevelly and Madura one and Kodaikanal half.

A Multan message says:—Sir Fazli Hussain spent two busy days here and assured the Zemindars of his sympathetic interest particularly in respect of backward tracts.—A. P.

Forecast.—Extension into Baluchistan. —A. P.

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PROTECTION OR PREF RENCE ?

REFER BILL BACK TO COMMITTEE.

MR. MEHTA EXPLAINS HIS DISSENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

The reasons of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who, along with Mr. M. K. Acharya, has submitted a dissenting minute over the Subjects Committee's Report on Steel Protection Bill, are available. Mr. Jamnadas in the course of an exhaustive note on the subject says:

"Owing to the meetings of the Railway Finance Committee and this Committee having been mostly fixed on the same days and at the same hour, I was unable to attend all the meetings of this Committee as I had intended to do. My efforts to get different times fixed for the meetings of these two Committees were fruitless. The Hon. the Member of Commerce who is also the Member for Railways could have easily granted my request, but he was adamant. I appealed to the Chairman, but, although he was willing, he confessed he was powerless to help me.

I have signed another minute of dissent along with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chetty, and other Hon'ble Members. I entirely agree with that minute in so far as it eliminates the principle of Imperial Preference from this Bill, even to the point of extending a little preference to continental steel. But I prefer the combined system of duties and bounties which I have hereinafter developed and which has now been in force since September 1924.

INSULT TO INJURY.

I am certain that an overwhelming majority of the people of this country will refuse to countenance Imperial Preference in any shape or form. This is not due to any hos[illegible] v[illegible] Far fr[illegible] conviction[illegible] ence of nearly two centuries that the British Imperialists and capitalists are at the bottom of all our troubles. They have ruthlessly exploited and enslaved us at home and they have with equal cynicism humiliated us abroad. To expect a people to show preference towards their oppressors is to expect the impossible and to call upon them to do so is to add insult to injury. Rather, the concensus of opinion in this country would be towards the boycott of British steel.

It is amazing that the Government and the Tariff Board should have so signally failed to understand the springs of the action which govern the human mind even if they felt convinced about the soundness of their proposals on economic and financial grounds. They ought to have realized that this fundamental psychological fact in Indian public affairs to-day was fatal to their accomplishment. All-India is in favour of granting adequate protection to a national and basic industry like steel, but if this important question is to be mixed with the fantastic proposal of Imperial Preference, and if as a result, the grant of protection is imperilled or even delayed, the entire responsibility for the grave and disastrous consequences that must ensue will rest on the shoulders of the Tariff Board and the Government.

INTOLERABLE BURDEN ON CONSUMER.

While the differential duties merit our unequivocal condemnation on political grounds, it is not at all clear that they are a sound proposition on economic grounds either. For one thing the method adopted by the Board is purely speculative and depends for its success on the working of forces which this bill cannot control. Secondly, curious as it may appear, even if the full results of the Board's proposals materialise they will give to the industry in the first four years the least protection, when it requires the most. Thirdly it imposes an intolerable and wholly unnecessary burden on the consumer of certain continental products in Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam, Madras Presidency, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Gujrat and Sind without conferring the least benefit on the Indian Industry. The amount of this unnecesssary burden is approximately Rs. 40 lakhs a year and it falls almost entirely on the poor and the middle classes, and yet, in spite of this huge sacrifice, not a single ton of the Tata Steel is thereby protected. The reason is that these places are situated far away from Jamshedpur, the base of the operations of the Tatas. The result is that the unfortunate consumer suffers heavily. The Tatas do not benefit at all and the Finance Member is richer by Rs. 40 lakhs a year which might lead to another proposal for extravagent additions to the salaries and emoluments of the superior [illegible]

posals hurt the consumer without benefitting the industry, they amount to a breach of one of the conditions on which the Fiscal Commission recommended protection. Fourthly while the consumer of continental steel is thus uselessly muleted to the tune of Rs. 40 lakhs a year for nobody's benefit, in particular the amount of solicitude shown by the Board for the consumer of the British steel is touching in the extreme. The protective tariff against British steel is reduced to a minimum, although it is clear that if the extent of protection against British steel was fairly generous. The period during which the industry would require protection would be considerably less than seven years. Under the Board's proposals which are embodied in this bill the protective duties against certain products of British steel are virtually abolished e.g., the protective duty against rails and galvanized sheets which are almost wholly imported from the United Kingdom is barely 2 1|2 per cent. British bars and structurals are also favoured though not to the same extent.

The only case where protective duty against British steel is increased is on plates, but while the increase on British plates is 15 per cent, that on the continental is nearly 100 per cent. Except on the point of Imperial Preference the scheme evolved by certain Hon'ble Members in the minute of dissent I have signed is open more or less to the same financial objections. It has also one serious additional disadvantage. If the Government scheme fails the responsibility will be on the Tariff Board. If the scheme evolved in the minute, untried as it is before, does not succeed the responsibility will be on the shoulders of the Assembly. There remains to be considered the scheme of protection based on the combination of protective duties and the payment of bounties.

NO REASON NOR ARGUMENT.

In para 95 of its report the Tariff Board dismisses this scheme on the ground that a system of bounties is open to objection on financial grounds. We should hesitate to commit Government to the payment of bounties for a period of seven years. The Board gives no argument and states no reason for a summary rejection of a system which has been in force since September 1924, and which has given satisfactory results. As the Board itself admits, the combined system of tariff duties and bounties has stood the test of the time. It has been established after the most careful investigation, and each succeeding enquiry has confirmed its wisdom and utility. It has the merit of giving adequate protection to the industry without unduly taxing the consumer. I do not wish to commit Government to the payment of bounties beyond the amount received from the protective duties to show that the receipts from the protective duties will be sufficient to meet the sum required for payment of bounties over the period of seven years. The Board's attitude seemed to be based on the view it took in paragraph 99 of its report, namely, that the extra revenue from which the bounties are to be paid is a vanishing quantity. The figures supplied by the Board itself, although they are unduly cautious, clearly establish that there is no foundation whatever for the imports of foreign steel declining to any appreciable extent. The total requirements of India are to-day in the neighbourhood of 12 lakhs of tons of steel every year. On the Board's showing, the output of the Indian industry cannot exceed five lakhs of tons a year during the whole period of protection. I am not taking into account the normal expansion of the demand for steel during the seven years. We have thus 7,00,000 tons of foreign steel including rails and galvanized sheets against which to impose protective duties and the number of tons on which we will be called upon to pay bounties is not more and is not likely to be more than 3,00,000 tons every year.

On the figures which I have worked out, I estimate that without the imposition of differential additional duties the receipts from protective duties alone on the basis fixed by the Board would amount to Rs. 65,53,000, while the bounty to be paid is Rs. 25,52,000 lakhs a year. It is clear that there is the fullest margin for the payment of bounties without imposing an additional burden on the consumer which as I have shown is nearly 40 lakhs a year and which will make the receipts from protective duties amount to over a crore of rupees, while the sum requried for payment of bounties is Rs. 25,52,000 only. I claim no finality for these figures although I am confident that they are fairly approximate. I can therefore safely recommend that the present system of combined duties and bounties which protects the industry and the consumer alike should be continued.

PRECARIOUS PROTECTION.

Under the Government proposals the protection to the indigenous industry is precarious but the protection to the steel from the United Kingdom is definitely secured, while the burden on the consumer is equally definitely increased. The Amendment made by the Select Committee in clause 2 (1) of the Bill will prevent rejections from the United Kingdom being passed off as standard steel, will safely protect the steel and will protect the indigenous! But in so far as the British manufacturer imports from the [illegible] get the undue advantage of a lower duty. The Board recommend that the protection which it proposed should be definitely secured for seven years. The Select Committee by making a change and allowing an earlier enquiry has taken a reactionary step. The precarious protection that the Board gave will be rendered still more precarious. My friend Mr. Joshi agrees with the minute in so far as it develops the system of duties and bounties combined. My friend Mr. M. K. Acharya agrees with the whole of this minute and had therefore appended his signature to it. We claim that no method of protection is sound which does not satisfy the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission in their report. These conditions require that, unless the protection given leads to the investment of fresh capital in the industry and to the consequent reduction in prices, as a result of competition, the system has failed. Under the Board's proposals the protection given is so precarious that even if it succeeds it can only save the Tata Steel Co. [illegible] the scheme we have worked out, the combined system of duties and bounties will secure adequate protection as experience of the last three years has proved.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We therefore recommend that the Bill should be so amended as (1) to ensure the grant of adequate protection to the Indian steel industry for a period of seven years from 1st April 1927, (2) to eliminate from its clauses any trace of Imperial preference direct or indirect, (3) to impose uniform duties equivalent to the difference between the fair selling price and the higher scale of the foreign prices, (4) to secure the payment of a bounty which will give the assistance necessary to enable the Indian manufacturer to compete with the lower scale of the foreign prices, and (5) to fix the maximum payment of the bounties at the amount recoverable from the protective duties. We also recommend that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee with instructions to amend it on the lines [illegible] down above.

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MORE EUROPEANS FOR HYDERABAD

RESTORATION OF PAIGAH ESTATES.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec., Feb. 5.

The 1st of February was observed throughout the Dominions as the Independence Day of the State, that is to say, it was 202 years ago that on this date Nizamul Mulk Asafjah, who was Governor of the Moghul Empire in the Decean, declared himself independent of the Central Power at Delhi.

On the 7th instant a dinner and a ball has been arranged for in the public gardens by H. E. H. the Nizam in honour of the Hon. Sir William Barton, Resident at Hyderabad, receiving his Knighthood on new year's day.

The Hon. the Resident has shifted to his summer residence at the Bolarum Cantonment from the Residency Bazaars.

FIRMAN ABOUT PAIGAHS.

The following Firman regarding the restoration of the three Paigahs has appeared in a Gazette extraordinary dated the 2nd February, 1927:—

"I have after consulting my Government made arrangements as below relative to the procuration of all the three Paighas:—

(1) The procurator, that is, Chief of the Khurshedjahi Paigah shall be Lut-uf-dowlah.

(2) The procurator that is, Chief of the Asmanjahi Paigah shall be Moinuddowlah.

(3) The procurator, that is Chief of the Digar-ul-Umrai Paigah shall be Sultan-ul mulk.

Note:—Since the mental condition of Sultan-ul-mulk is not such as to enable him to attend to his duties, I have, in regard to the share he will be entitled to, appointed a committee in the form of a Trust which shall do the necessary in his stead under my supervision. This trust shall consist of three members who will be selected later on.

Note.—The diginity of procuration shall be personal to these nobles and after them selection of their successors will be made having due regard of the conditions of the time."

Nawab Wali-ud-dowlah, late President of the State Council and now Minister of Law and Education is step-brother of Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk and as is evidenced by the Firman translated above, Sultan-ul-Mulk is insane, Nawab Wali-ud-Dowlah had fervent hopes of succeeding to his Paigah and actuated by this he had engaged Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and other lawyers on a huge remuneration for legal advice and conduct of his case. But he has now been disappointed and it is strongly believed that a certain sum will be set aside for his maintenance.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

It is hoped that Nawabs Lutf-ud-Dowlah and Moiddowlah, Minister of P.W.D. and Army and Medical Department will shortly be relieved of their offices. Nawab Lutf-ud-Dowlah's post is reported to be conferred on Nawab Tilawat Jang and as regards Nawab Moinuddowlah's place some people think it will go to Sir Afsar ul-Mulk while others maintain that Nawab Shokat Jang deserves it. Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk, who has already served with distinction for about forty years in the State Army and is now probably above 80 years and beset with infirmities of old age is hardly a fit candidate for a post of military importance.

Nawab Shokat Jang is rumoured to stand a considerable good chance. He is energetic and gifted with administrative genius and prudence.

APPOINTMENT OF MORE EUROPEANS

It is reported that Mr. R. W. Henson, who has recently retired from the post of Postmaster-General, Madras, will probably be appointed as such in Hyderabad and also that Sir Alfred Chatterton of Mysore service as Commissioner of Commerce and Industry and Mr. Lodge of the Madras Forest, who has once served here as Inspector-General, Forests in his old capacity.

Their cases are under consideration and correspondence is being exchanged regarding the terms on which they are to be appointed here. Similarly more European officers are also coming in a short time.

Nawab Zia Yar Jang, Judge of the High Court, has yesterday been relieved on a pension of Rs. 1,000 p.m. by Nawab Akbar Yar Jung.

Home Secretary and Nawab Zulqadar Jang has reverted to his former post of Home Secretary but he is still in-charge of th eArmy and Medical Secretariat as well till further orders. The President of the Council in pursuance of a Royal Mandate has suggested the names of Nawab Fakhr Jung, Taluqdar, Major Arzmat Ullah and Mr. Shah Mirza Baig, Dy. Director General, State Police, as candidates for the post of the Secretary of Army and Medical Department. However, in circles well-informed the atmosphere is thick with the belief that Nawab Mohiuddin Yar Jang who has lately been rejected on grounds of physical unfitness is sure to re-win the selection.

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"The death of Sufi Inayat Khan has taken place this morning (5th February). Some 15 years ago he migrated to Europe. He also visited America. And wherever he went he preached the gospel of human love and brotherhood. He hailed from Baroda and belonged to a well-known family of singers. He himself was an adept in the art of singing. The basic principles of his mission were love and brotherhood of mankind. He believed that all religious were true and that salvation could be attained through them. He wanted all the nations of the world to be working together and his "Sufi Order" aimed at achieving this noble purpose." ("Hamdard".)

INDIA A JAIL.

Lala Shankar Lal, who has recently been sentenced one year's hard labour, has received the order very cheerfully, says "Tej" of Delhi. After the sentence was read out to him he said to the Magistrate: "I thank you for passing such an order. But I submit that so long as a police constable is not dressed in his uniform, I shall never sign any order, and it is nothing to me if I am given 10 years for so doing". Lala Shankar Lal is quite happy and is reported to have said, "Our country is like a jail and I am not much concerned if I have to leave this large jail and stay in the small one".

"We are sorry to hear of the death of Pandit Bashi Ram, a prominent Sanathana Dharmi of the Punjab. He was a great public worker and a zealous social reformer. His untimely death is a great loss to the Hindus of the Punjab. We extend our sympathies to the bereaved family." ("Tej".)

Commenting on the opinion of Mr. Baptista regarding the sending to China of the President, Indian National Congress, "Bande Matram" (Lahore) observes: "Whether this suggestion is carried out or not, the greatest need of the time is to arrange for getting correct news about China. If one newspaper is unable to do this single-handed then a group of ten or twenty newspapers be formed and a few able correspondents be despatched to China. How long shall we be at the mercy of Reuter's Agency? The Eastern newspapers can never hope to compete favourably with the European and American newspapers until our ways and means to get the news are not in our own hands."

GURUKUL SILVER JUBILEE.

"The Silver Jubilee of the Gurukul, Hardwar, will be celebrated from the 16th to 21st March. Invitations have been issued to all the prominent leaders of the country to take part in the functions. Of the prominent leaders, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Babu Rajendra Prasad and others have so far expressed their willingness to attend the Silver Jubilee. It is hoped that all the Arya Samaj leaders will make it a point to attend.

THE RATIO QUESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the question of the ratio of the rupee there appears to be a belief in some quarters, particularly among those who think like Prof. P. A. Wadia, that this question is of such trivial nature that no attention need be paid to it, and that the whole agitation of currency reformers should be directed to the question of the standard. While fully agreeing to the importance of the question of the Gold Standard, I have hitherto found it difficult to understand how the question of the ratio could be relegated to a subordinate place. I am, however, glad to find another Bombay Professor clearing the point and showing the importance of the question in a manner easy for the layman to understand. Prof. C. N. Vakil of the Bombay University in his recently published book "Currency and Prices in India" comes to the conclusion that this question "is neither a secondary question nor a question of perfect indifference." (page 485). He shows how the position of the rupee will be similar to that of the shilling in England under certain conditions more than a generation after. It is easy to follow him when he says that this will not be so, so long as the currency is not saturated with gold or gold notes to a preponderant degree in a scheme for gold currency, and that it will not be so under the scheme of the Commission. This means that the position of the rupee as a principal unit of measuring values will remain important in the scheme of the Commission, and it will not become subsidiary in a gold currency scheme for many years to come, for it will take a generation or more before the volume of the new gold currency overtakes the existing volume of rupees and rupee notes. This means that the question of the ratio is, therefore, quite important. As pointed out by Prof. Vakil just as the return of England to the Gold standard was bound up with the return of the paper pound to its pre-war gold value of 113 grains of gold, similarly, the question of the Gold Standard in India is intimately bound up with the return of the Indian unit of value to its pre-war gold value, namely, 7.53 grains of gold. Let us hope that those like Prof. Wadia who have been thinking otherwise will realise the significance of this argument and make a common cause with those who emphasise the question of the ratio. Yours etc.,

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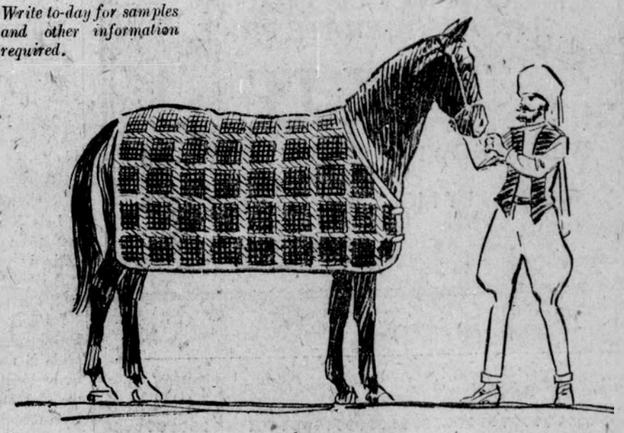

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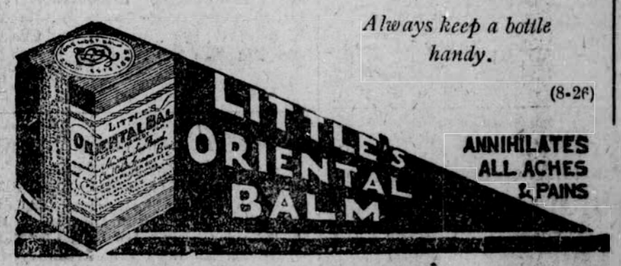

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